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## Clinton Tried to Move NATO Ahead, but Bosnia Was in Way

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — In the end, the summit meeting President Bill Clinton called to assure the future of the NATO alliance could not escape its past failures, and those of the United States as its leading power, in what used to be Yugoslavia. The dominant topic was not the president's Partnership for Peace to build a new relationship between NATO and formerly Communist countries to its east, but growing frustration throughout the alliance over NATO's inability to deter or stop Serbian nationalist aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

How to deal with the instability that long-suppressed ethnic hatreds and nationalist pride are producing all over the former Communist bloc was precisely the theme Mr. Clinton was forcefully reasserting the American interest in the stability and security of Europe.

European leaders, demoralized by their own failure to deal with the war in Bosnia and by the worst economic

recession in decades, welcomed Mr. Clinton's support for their battered enterprise of European unity.

But whether his new Partnership plan can prevent turmoil between Russia and Eastern Europe may well depend on whether the alliance can recover the sense of purpose it lost

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when it failed to prevent war on its eastern doorstep in Yugoslavia, just as the Cold War had been won.

Before flying to Prague on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Clinton said his aim was ultimately "a security based not on Europe's divisions, but on the potential of its integration." But he also heard European leaders tell him repeatedly that success in the enterprise would depend crucially on American support — aid, in security issues, on American leadership.

The Clinton administration tried last spring to get the

European allies to agree to let the United States carry out air strikes against the Serbian forces responsible for most of the violence and to let the besieged Muslims have access to arms, but Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher did not carry the day with the Europeans.

Last August, with Sarajevo under siege, the allies did agree to threaten the Bosnian Serbs with air strikes if they did not stop their "strangulation" of the city. Since then the gassing has continued, as if in open contempt of NATO's threats, and the French and British public have been wearying of their soldiers getting killed and wounded in the peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton found himself in the position of arguing with the French and the British, the European countries who have the most soldiers in the United Nations peacekeeping force in Bosnia, that NATO should not make yet another bombing threat unless it was prepared to carry it out this time.

The allies did repeat the threat on Tuesday, and extended

it to cover the area around Srebrenica, where Serbian forces have prevented the relief of a Canadian peacekeeping contingent, and Tuzla, where the Serbs have been blocking the reopening of the airport for civilian relief supplies.

But the latest threat could also turn out to be an empty one. In fact, all the allies did was ask the UN military commanders in Bosnia to draw up urgent plans, implying that air support would be there if needed. Under the procedure it established last summer, NATO will not drop a single bomb unless the UN commanders on the scene ask it to, and then only if the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, concurs in the request.

"What happens now depends upon the behavior of the combatants, principally the Bosnian Serbs, and what the military commanders come back and recommend," Mr. Clinton said.

But if they do ask for air strikes, what happens then will

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## Rights Report Jeopardizes Trade Benefit For Beijing

State Department Finds Little Progress in 1993 On Correcting Abuses

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A draft State Department report on human rights has concluded that China made little progress in curbing widespread abuses last year, and administration officials said Tuesday that the situation would make it virtually impossible for President Bill Clinton to extend preferential trade benefits next summer unless China drastically changes its behavior.

The annual global report, which is undergoing review before it is sent to Congress in three weeks, says there were serious problems in China's performance in 1993, including arbitrary arrests and torture and poor treatment of political and religious dissidents. It also states that the Beijing regime continues to use repression to maintain control of its population, primarily through the state security forces.

China's human rights record will be the focus of a probable meeting between Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and China's foreign minister, Qian Qichen, at the end of January. Although the meeting has not been formally announced, one senior official said it may take place in Paris or Geneva.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen will also stress the importance of more cooperation on human rights when he visits Beijing next week.

The disclosures about the human rights report come amid a policy dispute within the Clinton administration over the wisdom of making the renewal of China's trade position — known as most-favored-nation status — totally dependent on its human rights conduct.

One voice in the debate is that of J. Stapleton Roy, the U.S. ambassador to Beijing, who told The New York Times early this month that China had made "dramatic" progress in improving the life of its citizens and that this should be taken into account when the Clinton administration reviews its policy toward China.

During the 1992 campaign, Mr. Clinton criticized President George Bush for being lax on rights abuses in China. But the economic pressures for increasing trade with China are enormous, and foreign policy officials have long argued over whether punishments merely make the Chinese more recalcitrant.

Reflecting those conflicting factors, President Clinton moved last fall to what administration officials called an "engagement strategy," meant to encourage Beijing to reform. But at the same time, Mr. Clinton has repeated the warnings he made when he renewed trade preferences last spring that they would not be extended unless progress is seen on human rights.

The report praises China for what one senior official described as "our intensive human rights dialogue with China" and signs of "positive developments" in each of the areas of concern, including the release of some prominent political prisoners and China's announcement that it was willing to consider allowing the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit political prisoners.

Mr. Christopher has been urged by some of his advisers to visit China as early as March. But he has said privately that he would not do so without substantial improvement in China's human rights conduct.

## Ukraine Says Nuclear Pact Signing May Be Delayed

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Ukrainian officials and political leaders said Tuesday that the nuclear disarmament agreement announced Monday by President Bill Clinton had not been completed and may not be signed on Friday as Mr. Clinton had predicted.

Foreign Ministry officials in Kiev described the agreement, which Mr. Clinton said he, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine, would initial in Moscow on Friday, as still in draft form, with some problems yet to be worked out.

"We hope that the trilateral talks in Moscow will end successfully," the Foreign Ministry

NATO adopted a broader but still highly conditional plan for Bosnia air strikes. Page 4.

spokesman, Yuri Sergeyev, said at a news conference in Kiev. "But if the document is not ready, then the meeting will have a consultative nature." A communiqué or declaration would be issued, he said, instead of a full-fledged pact.

Ukrainian lawmakers, meanwhile, went even further and suggested that even if Mr. Kravchuk signs a completed accord, they might not go along with it. The Ukrainian parliament, wary about Russia's intentions and eager to retain the prestige of a nuclear power, has been the main stumbling block in making good on past pledges to give up the more than 1,800 warheads left on its territory after the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union.

"President Leonid Kravchuk has no authority to sign any interstate documents regarding nuclear disarmament," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of the nationalist Rukh Party. Such an agreement, he said, "would have no juridical force." More extreme nationalist legislators suggested they would try to impeach Mr. Kravchuk if he signed any pact giving up Ukraine's nuclear weapons.

Other parliamentary leaders said that while the agreement announced by Mr. Clinton apparently offered many enticements, including greater security guarantees, a Russian pledge to respect Ukraine's current borders and more than \$1 billion in assistance for the country's collapsing economy, its approval was far from certain. They cited concern at the stunning electoral success last month of Russian ultranationalists, many of whom would like to see

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An elderly woman struck Tuesday by mortar shell fragments lying dead beside a Sarajevo school as people passed her body. Six people were killed and 13 wounded by artillery fire.

## Clinton Fine-Tunes Message, but Will Russians Listen?

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Bill Clinton, having spent a year announcing new aid packages and trumpeting his Russia policy as a success, will get a dose of reality as he arrives here for a summit meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin.

White House planners assumed the president's arrival would coincide with the kickoff session of a new Russian parliament that would be far more reform-oriented and supportive of Mr. Yeltsin than the last. Instead, they got a

nasty surprise in parliamentary elections last month when ultranationalists and Communists received strong support. The biggest vote-getter in the new parliament is so hostile to U.S.

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interests that Mr. Clinton is pointedly snubbing him on his trip here.

In ways large and small, the three-day meeting starting Thursday will be a mine field for Mr. Clinton, as the president for the first time confronts the chilling danger of a nuclear-

armed country that skirted civil war in October only to face surging extreme nationalism in December.

To confront that challenge, Clinton advisers have billed the meeting as one that will stress U.S. advice, not new aid. For weeks the White House has been fussing to fine-tune its message to the Russians, a nuance here, a shading there.

However, the U.S. message may be undercut to some extent by the administration's past promises of billions of dollars worth of aid, which has been slow to materialize. After so many promises of aid and so few visible results,

it is common to hear complaints about U.S. policy.

But the risk for Mr. Clinton is not so much rising anti-Americanism, although there are some signs of that in Russia these days. The risk is that he may seem irrelevant to many Russians.

The question for this meeting is: Will the Russians be listening?

"We are hearing many messages from all over the world," said Dmitri Ryukov, an assistant to Mr. Yeltsin for foreign policy. "But of

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## Neo-Nazis Disfigure a Handicapped Girl

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Suspected neo-Nazi skinheads carved a swastika into the cheek of 17-year-old girl in a wheelchair after she refused their order to shout fascist slogans, the police said Tuesday.

Three assailants attacked the victim with a knife on Monday after she emerged from a public toilet for the handicapped in the Eastern city of Halle, 200 kilometers (125 miles) southwest of Berlin, a police spokesman reported.

After she refused the attackers' demand that she repeat "Glas the cripples" and "Foreigners out," the girl had a crude swastika carved in the left side of her face, according to Halle's police chief, Günter Herrmann. Reports of the attack sparked outrage from handicapped groups and politicians across Germany.

As part of the wave of rightist violence plaguing the country since reunification in 1990,

scores of people in wheelchairs or otherwise handicapped have been attacked or harassed. Two skinhead youths went on trial Tuesday in the town of Siegen for allegedly kicking to death a 55-year-old man who was almost blind. The hostility toward the handicapped carries echoes of the massive euthanasia program under the Nazi regime, when thousands of physically and mentally disadvantaged people were murdered as part of an effort to purify the race.

A few of the recent attacks have been exposed as frauds by purported victims seeking sympathy or insurance money. A 14-year-old girl who claimed to have had a swastika carved in her cheek in November 1992 later admitted to having fabricated the story.

In the Halle episode, the victim suffered a cut measuring roughly 4 by 3 centimeters (1.5 by 1.2 inches) that "will be visible for quite a while," a police spokesman, Ralf Berger, told Reuters. "But the chances are good that there will be no permanent scar."

More than 100 police officers are searching for the suspects and approximately 200 rightist radicals have been questioned, Mr. Berger said. Authorities are looking for two young men, aged 18 to 20, and a 15-year-old female accomplice.

The victim was treated at a hospital and released. Although initially too distraught to talk to investigators, she subsequently helped the police draw a composite sketch of the attackers, Mr. Berger said. The girl and her parents are under police protection, he said.

Walter Franke, chairman of a group that monitors rights for the handicapped, told the German news agency DPA that such attacks "damage people's dignity and debate the German image abroad."

Wolfgang Böhm, employment and social issues minister for the state of Saxony-Anhalt, said, "This crime reveals an incomprehensible degree of coldness and violence."



The girl who was assaulted by skinheads. Her eyes were covered at her request.

## Tunnel Paved With Gold? Le Shuttle Lists Its Fares

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The train that will start shuttling cars and passengers under the English Channel between Dover and Calais this year will be surprisingly expensive, according to the Channel Tunnel operator's fare announcement Tuesday.

Eurotunnel PLC, the operators of Le Shuttle, which is due to start service May 8, announced round-trip fares for a car and its passengers ranging from £220 (\$329) in the winter months to £310 in the peak period, normally July and August.

But, to take advantage of the novelty value of the 50-kilometer (31-mile) tunnel between England and France at its opening, Le Shuttle announced that summer would come two

months early this year, with peak fares being charged in May and June as well.

"We are totally confident the prices we have put into the market are right," Christopher Garnett, Eurotunnel's commercial director, said at a news conference.

But the news of the higher-than-expected fares — the predicted range of ticket prices had been £160 to £260 — cheered the tunnel's chief competitors, the operators of English Channel ferries.

"We are pleasantly surprised by their fares," said Sue Kirk, a spokeswoman for Slena Sealink, one of the major ferry operators. Slena Sealink, owned by Slena AB of Sweden, operates five 20,000-ton ferries between Dover and Calais. It announced new fares last week that are as much as £100 lower than Le Shuttle's — except on peak summer days, when surcharges make it £10 higher than Le Shuttle.

Investors reacted to the fare announcement by selling Eurotunnel shares on London's stock exchange, driving the price down as much as 21 pence to 599 at one point; it ended at 610 pence, down 10.

The fares announced Tuesday pertain only to the car drivers' and passengers' crossings between the English and French port cities. Fares for the through train service between London and Paris and London and Brussels via the tunnel are due to be announced in the spring. Because of delays in building the special rail cars required, that service is not expected to begin until July at the earliest.

Shortages of carriages also will plague Le Shuttle, which promises to whisk cars through the tunnel in 35 minutes. Mr. Garnett conceded that even in August, when Le Shuttle is due to be operating four trains an hour each way, some of them will be half the normal 24-carriage length.

Because of this scarcity of capacity, Le Shuttle will not start carrying buses until Sept. 5, after the peak tourist season ends.

Some analysts say the shortage of rolling stock as the key to Le Shuttle's surprisingly high fares. They said Eurotunnel may have

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### Kiosk

## Ireland to End IRA Broadcast Ban

DUBLIN (Reuters) — The Irish government said Tuesday it would end a 20-year ban on broadcasting by the Irish Republican Army and its political arm, Sinn Féin, in an effort to persuade the IRA to accept an Anglo-Irish peace deal. The decision marked a shift by the government, which

said last month the ban would be lifted only if Sinn Féin agreed to the peace plan.

But the government warned of laws forbidding the broadcast of "anything which may be reasonably regarded as being likely to promote, incite to crime, or tend to undermine the authority of the state."

| Newsstand Prices     |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Andorra... 7.00 FF   | Luxembourg 40 L. Fr     |
| Antilles... 11.50 FF | Morocco... 12 Dh        |
| Antigua... 7.00 CFA  | Qatar... 8.00 Riels     |
| Armenia... 5.00 FF   | Reunion... 11.20 FF     |
| Australia... 6.00 FF | Saudi Arabia... 9.20 R. |
| Bahamas... 400 CFA   | Senegal... 400 CFA      |
| Bahrain... 300 Dr.   | Spain... 1,000 PTAS     |
| Belize... 500 CFA    | Turkey... T.L. 12,000   |
| Bermuda... 1.00 U.S. | U.A.E... 8.50 Dirh      |
| Bhutan... 1.50 U.S.  | M.L. (Eur.) 40.00       |

| Dow Jones  |         |
|------------|---------|
| Down       | 15.20   |
| 3,850.31   |         |
| Trib Index |         |
| Down       | 0.39%   |
| 112.37     |         |
| The Dollar |         |
| New York   | 1.7419  |
| London     | 1.493   |
| Paris      | 112.485 |
| Yen        | 5.921   |
| FF         | 5.906   |

## China's Prescription for Healthy Babies

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

WUBAIHU, China — The first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius, sometime between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19, is the Chinese New Year, and that is the traditional time to marry in China. The next new year begins on Jan. 23.

It was not until the early 1980s, after a 5,000-year tradition of winter marriages, that Chinese medical scientists noted that the rush to conceive a first child came at a time of year when maternal nutrition, especially in rural areas, was low in fresh fruits and vegetables. The result was birth defects.

Although anecdotal evidence of the birth of "wu nao" babies, a phrase that means "no brain" and describes anencephaly, has long been known, the incidence of this and other neural tube defects has only recently become clear.

It is now known that 80,000 to 100,000 Chinese babies a year are born with such

defects, of which anencephaly is the most catastrophic. Another form of neural tube defect is spina bifida, an open or exposed spine. Although in many developed countries children born with spina bifida may survive into adulthood, in China most of these infants are born dead or die in the first year.

Medical scientists now understand how to prevent half or more of all neural tube defects with the addition of folic acid, a B vitamin, to the diet.

An urgent program financed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, in cooperation with China's Ministry of Health and Beijing Medical University, is trying to reduce the incidence of this defect over the next several years by dispensing millions of folic acid pills.

R. J. Berry, a physician at the U.S. health agency, is helping to supervise a \$1-million-a-year pilot program in four Chinese provinces and 12,000 villages. He says that the potential impact of a mass program to give folic acid

supplements to prospective mothers in China would be at least as great, in terms of preventing debilitating defects, as the mass vaccination program against polio in the 1950s.

"China has the highest incidence of these defects in the world," Dr. Berry said. "Worldwide, there are probably 200,000 to 300,000 pregnancies a year that have them." By comparison to China's 80,000 to 100,000 cases, the United States has 2,000 to 3,000.

A farmer's wife in this northern China village last year gave birth to a wu nao baby. Down a dirt path in the same village, Zheng Xinguo, 26, another farmer's wife, who works during the day making cardboard boxes in a local factory, hopes to conceive her first child in the new year.

Her staple diet during the winter is boiled or steamed cabbage, which contains little folic acid.

Since Oct. 1, she has been taking folic acid

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Moscow police keeping a protester with a Soviet flag away from the building where the new Russian parliament was meeting Tuesday.

## Yeltsin Takes On Lenin and His Heirs

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a report meant to strike a new blow at the memory of Lenin and to undermine latter-day Communists, President Boris N. Yeltsin has officially rehabilitated the victims of the deadly Bolshevik repression of the Kronstadt uprising of 1921.

The uprising had a special place in Soviet history because the rebels were not "bourgeois reactionaries," but revolutionary sailors and soldiers protesting the increasingly autocratic and repressive policies of the Bolsheviks.

The Communists condemned them as a "counterrevolutionary conspiracy," and, acting on Lenin's orders, his war commissar, Trotsky, crushed the uprising in a brutal assault followed by mass executions, deportations and repressions.

In his decree on Monday, Mr. Yeltsin declared that "in the interest of restoring historical justice" he was rescinding the 1921 order outlawing participants in the Kronstadt uprising and declared illegal the repres-

sive measures taken against them. He also ordered a memorial to the victims to be erected in Kronstadt.

Mr. Yeltsin's decree came on the eve of the first session of the new Russian parliament, and the president's spokesman openly acknowledged that it was meant as a reminder to followers of the militant Communist bloc "to look at the bloody trail you left and to draw a lesson." There are reports that Communists plan to play a major obstructive role in the new parliament.

Although the findings of the report by the President's Commission for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression were not likely to surprise Western historians, the declaration that the suppression was illegal and unjust marked the first time Moscow has officially laid the genesis of Soviet terror at the feet of Lenin, the hallowed founder of the Soviet state.

Alexander N. Yakovlev, the new head of Russian television, who is chairman of the commission, underscored that point at a Kremlin news conference:

"All the repressions, camps, hostage-takings, mass deportations, executions without trial, even the execution of children, were not invented by Stalin," he said. "He was just the Great Continuator of Lenin's task. It all began under Lenin."

A bastion of revolutionary ardor during the 1917 Revolution, the soldiers, sailors, and workers of the Kronstadt garrison turned on the Bolshevik government in 1921, charging that it had usurped the revolution and was creating a new autocracy. Kronstadt is a town and naval fortress on Kotlin Island, 30 kilometers (18 miles) west of St. Petersburg.

An angry demonstration on March 1, 1921, turned into a full-scale mutiny. Lenin, Trotsky, and others ordered the uprising crushed. The first assault failed, and many soldiers defected to the mutineers. The second time, a Red Army force of about 50,000 crushed the rebellion.

Thousands of rebels fled across the ice to Finland, but those who did not were either executed, deported, or exiled to special concentration camps in the far north, from which few returned.

## Yeltsin Urges Calm In New Parliament

### Little Fanfare as Legislature Opens in Makeshift Quarters

By Fred Hiatt  
and Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin opened Russia's new parliament on Tuesday with an appeal for calm and cooperation, but the factions' legislative first day in makeshift quarters presaged anything but smooth sailing.

Mr. Yeltsin, whose confrontation with the previous parliament ended in a bloody battle in central Moscow in October, pledged to uphold the new constitution and meet frequently with legislative leaders. He said Russia's new bicameral parliament, elected Dec. 12, should usher in a new era of legality and compromise in Russian politics.

But the dominant figure in the new lower house, or State Duma, was the ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, who swept in with a phalanx of bodyguards. By afternoon, Mr. Zhirinovskiy was yelling for the police to maintain order and demanding that microphones be switched off after scores of deputies protested the incompetence of the temporary chairman.

## Mitterrand Crazy, Zhirinovskiy Says

MOSCOW — The Russian ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy suggested Tuesday that President François Mitterrand of France had gone mad for proposing possible air strikes in Bosnia.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy attacked a proposal by France and Britain to force Serbs to allow relief flights to Muslim communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "Mitterrand's proposal to bomb Bosnian cities is real fascism," he said. "Mitterrand, in his dotage, has gone crazy."

a member of Mr. Zhirinovskiy's party.

Both the Duma and the upper house, or Federation Council, endured a measure of confusion — and a bomb threat — as they tried to establish ground rules in small chambers ill-equipped for their work. The inadequate quarters, the lack of pomp in their opening ceremonies and the absence of live television coverage all reflected Mr. Yeltsin's desire to play down the importance of the legislative branch.

The old parliament building, which was bombed and blacked out by army tanks in the October unrest, has been lavishly refurbished, only to be claimed by Mr. Yeltsin's prime minister and his cabinet. Yeltsin aides have said the government will spend \$500 million to build new quarters elsewhere for the parliament.

As a result, the legislators met on Tuesday across the street from the former parliament, in a high-rise office building that once belonged to the trade council of the Warsaw Pact, Comecon. The Federation Council met in even smaller quarters and had to vote by show of hands because electronic voting machines have not yet been installed. At one point, the council's acting chairman had to leave the stage to fetch a chair for himself.

Most deputies took such indignities in stride, but many predicted a new confrontation between the president and the parliament in the months ahead. Mr. Zhirinovskiy's ultranationalist and anti-reform legislators from the Communist and Agrarian parties outnumbered pro-Yeltsin deputies in the Duma. Procedural votes cast Tuesday suggested that the anti-reform bloc is about 20 votes shy of a controlling majority in the 450-seat Duma.

The upper house, comprising mostly local and provincial officials, is likely to act as a force for stability, blocking any extreme measures passed by the Duma, several deputies said.

"I think relations between the president and the Federation Council will be, if not close, then at least constructive," said Boris Nemtsov, an upper house deputy. "With the Duma, by all appearances, there will be conflict."

The constitution gives parliament little direct control over policy, although it must approve Mr. Yeltsin's budget. But Mr. Nemtsov and others said they feared that the legislature could achieve an immediate effect if Mr. Yeltsin's decrees politically necessary to jettison reformers from his cabinet.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, addressing the Duma on Tuesday morning while Mr. Yeltsin spoke to the Federation Council, promised an end to radical reforms and a new period of "stabilization." Mr. Chernomyrdin has frequently voiced doubts about a policy of rapid change, while Mr. Yeltsin's more radical advisers say Russia's problems stem from not moving fast enough to dismantle the cumbersome and inefficient command economy.

Mr. Yeltsin said that "cooperation should become the key element of the relationship" between the legislative and executive branches. He urged all political forces to agree on the "full exclusion of violence from the country's politics" and to stay away from revolutionary rhetoric and all-or-nothing politics.

## Poll Shows Italy Leaning to Left

Reuters

ROME — A poll published Tuesday forecast that 40 percent of Italians would vote for leftist parties as President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro prepared to dissolve Italy's scandal-ridden Parliament and call early elections.

The findings in the CIRM survey were likely to galvanize efforts by the splintered political center and right to unite in a challenge to the left in elections now expected in late March or April.

The newspaper La Repubblica said: "The key fact which emerges from the figures is this: A united left will win if the right stays divided."

Political analysts believe Mr. Scalfaro will act by this weekend to dissolve the Parliament, whose legitimacy has been buried under the weight of a long-running corruption scandal.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Berlin Eases Citizenship for Exiles

BERLIN (Reuters) — A German court ruled Tuesday that all the descendants of tens of thousands of Germans — mainly Jews — who were driven into exile by the Nazis and stripped of their citizenship had a right to take up German nationality again.

Until now, courts had interpreted the law to mean that this right could be given only to the sons and daughters of those stripped of their nationality for political, racial or religious reasons.

The Federal Administrative Court made the ruling following an appeal by the grandchildren of a Jewish couple who emigrated to Brazil in 1932 and were stripped of their citizenship in 1941. It said the decision was in keeping with Germany's avowed aim of atoning for the Nazi regime's crimes against humanity.

### Kidnappers Free Briton in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Somali kidnappers released Calum Gardner, a British aid worker, unharmed in Mogadishu on Tuesday after about 24 hours of negotiations between his employer, the UN World Food Program, and a clan elder.

"He is out but he is not physically yet in the office," said Gismo Londessai, head of the agency. "He is on his way. I just spoke to him by radio and he is very well and in very good humor."

Mr. Londessai declined to say who had seized Mr. Gardner or where he had been freed. No faction or clan claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

### Islamic Gunmen Kill Algeria Official

ALGIERS (AP) — Islamic gunmen ambushed and killed a government official and his armed escort Tuesday, state television reported.

Mohammed Bellal, prefect of the Tlemcen region, 280 kilometers (175 miles) southwest of the capital, was on his way to inspect the town of Youssoufia. Prefects are the military-backed government's top administrative officials in each of Algeria's 26 departments.

The attack coincided with the second anniversary of the military coup that halted parliamentary elections that fundamentalists were winning, triggering the revolt. The size of Mr. Bellal's escort was not disclosed in the report; witnesses said it included 10 police officers and soldiers.

### Afghan Factions Resume Skirmish

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters) — Rival Afghan factions bombed each other's strongholds in Kabul on Tuesday, resuming fighting after an overnight lull, Afghan and United Nations sources in Pakistan said.

No estimate of casualties was available from the latest round of fighting between forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani and his opponents, led by General Abdul Rashid Dostum, an ex-Communist northern warlord, and Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

The UN spokesman said the fighting was likely to continue because neither side was in a position to win. More than 10,000 people have died in battles for power in Kabul since General Dostum defected to the mujahidin, which enabled the faction to topple the former Communist administration in 1992 and install an Islamic coalition government.

### Sydney Area Braces for More Fires

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Fire fighters worked frantically Tuesday to contain several major bush fires around Sydney as forecasts of warmer weather and stiff winds raised fears that more fire storms could erupt. "The weather tomorrow, Thursday and Friday is not good, and the weather on Saturday is going to be bloody awful," said Terry Griffiths, emergency services minister for the state of New South Wales. "On Saturday we may go to hell and back again."

About 150 fires continued to blaze across the state on Tuesday. Four people have been killed and more than 190 homes destroyed in the fires, which have raged throughout New South Wales and Sydney's northern and southern suburbs for two weeks.

### Duchess of Kent to Become Catholic

LONDON (AP) — The Duchess of Kent, one of the most popular members of the royal family, announced Tuesday that she was leaving the Church of England to become a Roman Catholic.

British law forbids the monarch — the head of the Church of England — from being a Catholic or marrying a Catholic, but the duchess's decision raised no legal or constitutional issues. Her husband, the Duke of Kent, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, retains his position as 18th in succession to the throne, because the duchess, 60, was an Anglican when they married in 1961.

A spokesman for the duchess stressed that the decision was entirely personal and unrelated to current issues affecting the royal family of the Church of England.

### Honduran Military Boasts of Killings

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The Honduran military has confirmed that it abducted and killed 184 suspected leftists in the 1980s, saying it was proud of its performance "in the context of the Cold War." About 60 members of the Armed Forces High Council also expressed full confidence in their embattled chief, General Luis Alonzo Saca, whom a government report has named as the person primarily responsible for the crimes.

The council accepted the findings of the report on the politically motivated killings issued last month by a human rights ombudsman, Leo Valladares. But it said that the so-called disappearances "cannot and must not be analyzed in a radical way, outside the ideological, political and economic context that characterized the Cold War."

### Correction

Because of an editing error, a New York Times article in the Jan. 6 editions incorrectly stated the financial year of Toyota Motor Corp. The company's financial year ends June 30.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Crews Try to Dike Flooded Rhone

PARIS (AP) — Helicopters and dozens of work crews dumped hundreds of sandbags and concrete blocks Tuesday into the Rhone River to dike the swollen waterway, which threatens towns in the Camargue lowlands of southern France.

In the nearby Vaucluse, 600 fire fighters and about 100 Foreign Legionnaires cleared debris and brought supplies to residents of the region, where flooding forced 6,000 people from their homes.

The Saône River, rising at one centimeter (40 inches) per hour, forced the closure of southbound traffic on the main Paris-Lyon highway at Macon. In Paris, the Seine stabilized, but lower elevations of the capital's quays remained flooded.

A limited test of smoke-free international flights will be conducted by United Airlines from March 1 to Sept. 30 and may be extended to all of United's 200 daily international flights if it proves popular. United will prohibit smoking on one of its two daily round-trips between New York and London. Smoking also will be banned on the daily flight from Los Angeles to Auckland, New Zealand and Melbourne, a journey of 6,504 miles (10,500 kilometers) that lasts 12 hours 50 minutes. (AP)

In an effort to help Bangkok's traffic jams, a high-powered citizens' group was begun Tuesday. Its chairman is Anand Panyarachon, who was Thailand's prime minister in 1991 and 1992. (AP)

USAir was negligent in a March 1992 crash at New York's LaGuardia Airport in which 27 people were killed, a federal judge ruled Tuesday in Cleveland. USAir's Flight 405 crashed into Flushing Bay during takeoff in a snowstorm. Federal investigators said the crash was probably caused by ice and snow on the wings. (AP)

## Currency Reporting Takes a Legal Hit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court made it harder on Tuesday to convict people of violating the federal currency-reporting law.

The court, ruling 5 to 4 in a case involving an Oregon couple, said prosecutors must prove that people charged with evading the law knew they were committing a crime.

The high court reversed the convictions of Waldemar and Loretta Ratzlaf of Portland, Oregon, for trying to pay a \$160,000 gambling debt through multiple payments of less than \$10,000 each.

Federal law requires banks to report all currency transactions of \$10,000 or more to the government. The 1986 Money Laundering Control Act makes it illegal to organize payments in an effort to evade the reporting requirement.

Not all currency structuring serves a blatantly improper goal, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote for the court.

"Under the government's construction an individual would commit a felony against the United States by making cash deposits in small doses, fearful that the bank's reports would increase the likelihood of burglary, or in an endeavor to keep a former spouse unaware of his wealth," she wrote.

But Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote in dissent that "Waldemar Ratzlaf — to use an old phrase — will be laughing all the way to the bank."

Mr. Ratzlaf "was anything but uncomprehending as he traveled from bank to bank converting his bag of cash to cashier's checks in \$9,500 bundles," Justice Blackmun wrote.

The Ratzlafs were gamblers with lines of credit at 15 casinos in New Jersey and Nevada. In October 1988, Waldemar Ratzlaf lost \$160,000 while playing blackjack at a Nevada casino.

The couple went to several banks in Nevada and California to buy cashier's checks of less than \$10,000 each to pay the debt.

The Internal Revenue Service began questioning the check purchases while investigating the couple's tax payments.

Waldemar Ratzlaf was convicted in federal court in Nevada of organizing financial transactions to evade the currency-reporting requirement. He and his wife were convicted of conspiracy and interstate travel in aid of racketeering.

## U.S. Senators Firm on North Korea

The Associated Press

SEOUL — North Korea must pledge to renounce terrorism and halt missile sales and must resolve its suspicions over its nuclear program before normalizing relations with the United States, a U.S. senator said Tuesday.

The senator, Sam Nunn of Georgia, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, warned of the danger of a nuclear-armed North Korea but said the problem must be handled without endangering peace on the Korean Peninsula.

"North Korea must satisfy all IAEA inspections," Mr. Nunn said, referring to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that North Korea's compliance with an inter-Korea accord for a nuclear-free peninsula also was a prerequisite for improved ties between Washington and Pyongyang.

The two senators left Tuesday for the United States after a four-day visit that included talks on nuclear and other security issues with President Kim Young Sam and other South Korean officials. They had visited Russia and Japan before coming to Seoul.

The United States has no formal ties with North

Korea, but has expressed a willingness to improve ties if the Communist North accepted full nuclear inspections.

Mr. Nunn said the issue could be resolved satisfactorily if Japan, South Korea and the United States worked together in consultation with China and Russia.

He said the North must allow inspections of its seven declared nuclear facilities as well as two sites that it has not declared as part of its nuclear program.

U.S. officials believe that the two undeclared sites, adjacent to North Korea's main nuclear complex of Yongbyon, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Pyongyang, are nuclear dump facilities. North Korea denies this.

### New Missile Reported

The journal Jane's Sentinel said Tuesday that a new North Korean missile, which can carry a nuclear warhead, has a range of up to 1,070 kilometers, although on a test flight in May it covered only 530 kilometers, Reuters reported.

The military journal said the missile, called Rodong in Korean, is 15 meters (50 feet) long and similar in design to the Scud missile used by Iraq in the Gulf War. Its range would enable it to reach western Japan.

## Mexican Envoy Offers to See Rebels

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Manuel Camacho Solis, appointed by the president to help end an 11-day rebellion that erupted in southern Mexico, said Tuesday he was willing to talk with the armed rebels.

"I differ totally with their methods, but it seems to me that they are a reality, and if we want to find a solution to the conflict, we'll have to speak with them," Mr. Camacho

said at a news conference in Mexico City.

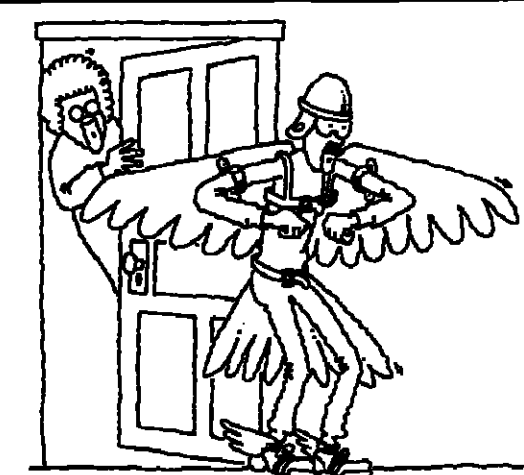
He said he would travel Wednesday to the conflict zone in the state of Chiapas to speak with the rebels, who call themselves the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The Zapatistas, a peasant rebel force of about 2,000, seized control of more than six Chiapas towns early Jan. 1, killing more than 100 people. They said they were fighting to regain their homelands and topple the Mexican government.

The rebels have since lost most of the captured areas, but the state news agency Notimex reported Tuesday that they had retaken a small town east of San Cristobal de las Casas.

It also reported that the army was preparing an offensive against 400 guerrillas near the northern Chiapas town of El Bosque.

OVERHEARD



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# Herald Tribune

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## A Stronger, Safer Europe

For all their earlier foot-shuffling, the NATO summiters started to get the main thing right in Brussels on Tuesday. Their talk of air strikes in Bosnia may or may not be the usual shaming bluff. But the war in ex-Yugoslavia, awful though they are, are one corner of a much bigger map. The summit's main task was to begin the widening of NATO's power that can prevent future shaming disasters.

That means, among other things, dropping the earlier pretense that the alliance can treat all the ex-Communist countries to its east as equals. Some of these countries, it is now clear, will in the next few years rightly be treated as more equal than others. To be a democracy, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with other Euro-American democracies, is the real test for membership. And places like Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are plainly closer to passing that test than several other ex-Communist countries.

Will closer military links with Poles, Hungarians and Czechs — and earlier full NATO membership for them — “draw a new line” across Europe (Bill Clinton's phrase on Sunday)? Yes, in a sense. But the present NATO line separates old democracies from promising new ones, leaving the latter out in the cold. That is unjust and a waste of new talent.

Will redrawing the line make Russia's Zhirnovskys more dangerous? No. Done the right

way, it will make them less dangerous. The history of the 20th century pretty clearly shows that to be politely firm with pugnacious nationalists when they first appear on the scene is much better than to let them come to believe they can bully you; that is a road to more and bigger bullying. It is not necessary to offer the Poles and so on full NATO membership right now. A pattern of new military cooperation which clearly takes them under NATO's wing should be enough to make the Zhirnovskys stop and think again.

Does NATO have the resources for this? Of course it does. The essential work of the next year or two is to start slotting these countries into NATO's joint planning and joint training. That is largely a matter of organization. To say it cannot be done is bureaucratic laziness.

What should NATO be doing with its new associates? It can send its soldiers on joint exercises with theirs, on their soil. It can enlist some of their units into the expeditionary forces it plans for possible use outside the European heartland. It can help them to re-equip their armed forces, and to reshape their military plans, so that full membership when it comes will not be a matter of square pegs and round holes.

It is possible, it will make the democracies stronger, and Europe safer.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Ukraine, Too, Has Interests

In the intricate strategic jigsaw puzzle that President Bill Clinton is trying to assemble on his trip across Europe, no single piece is more important than the effort to keep Ukraine from becoming a new and accepted member of the global nuclear club. Hence the high jubilation that he expressed on Monday in his announcement of all-but-final agreement on this complex matter among the United States, Russia and Ukraine.

Not that Ukraine, in consenting to get rid of the nuclear arms it physically (but not yet operationally) inherited from the Soviet Union, has no claim to the security and status that these weapons ostensibly confer. In this case, however, it was able to ask for valuable compensation both from Moscow, which is eager to head off the emergence of a nuclear Ukraine at its doorstep, and from Washington, which is determined to avoid setting the post-Cold War precedent of condoning arrival of a new nuclear power.

It mattered that the Kiev leadership, realizing the desperate condition of the country, had the judgment to recognize that this was the right moment to cut a deal. President Leonid Kravchuk also had the fortitude to stand up to his formidable pro-nuclear opposition. The terms center on “swords into plowshares” assurances of border inviolability, economic support and civilian nuclear fuel. The new accord emerges as an executive

agreement, but these terms are framed to meet the reservations that the parliament had earlier imposed on the government's commitment to abandon a nuclear option.

Here it must be said that the delayed or phased manner in which the terms of the new agreement are to be disclosed — in order, it is said, to accommodate President Kravchuk's political requirements — is hardly calculated to build confidence in the agreement elsewhere.

As a globally engaged country, nonetheless, the United States can only profit from an example of leadership and success in nuclear nonproliferation. Since it is the country at which more than 1,200 Ukraine-based warheads are currently aimed, its own security stands to gain. And the occasion to show Russia that Americans can contribute to Russia's security has special value at this moment of uncertainty in the relationship between the two countries.

Fitting a nuclear Ukraine into a Europe shadowed by Russia, Kiev's ancient and current nemesis and itself still a nuclear superpower, would be a nightmare. Fitting in a non-nuclear Ukraine will require continuing American and Russian attention to Ukraine's legitimate national interests. The new agreement, if its details prove upon scrutiny to be well considered, makes it possible and necessary for that work to get serious.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## More Than a Vendetta

Daniel Patrick Moynihan's call for a special prosecutor puts a hole in the White House's argument that the furor over Bill Clinton's Arkansas land dealings is nothing more than a Republican vendetta. Senator Moynihan seems not to have been swayed by the argument put forth by Vice President Al Gore and other designated White House damage controllers that a special prosecutor is not necessary because there is no specific charge against President and Mrs. Clinton.

Neither the law nor common sense requires that much. Attorney General Janet Reno can appoint a special prosecutor when officials in her department appear to have a conflict of interest that could frustrate a credible investigation. The fact that her No. 3 official, Webster Hubbell, was Mrs. Clinton's law partner constitutes just such a conflict. So, more pointedly, does the fact that their law firm represented the failed savings and loan at the center of the mystery, arguing before state bank regulators to keep the thrift alive.

Ms. Reno insists that the case has been taken firmly in hand by a team of trustworthy Justice Department lawyers. There is reason to believe, however, that her federal bloodhounds are snoozing in the kennel. Last Friday the man at the heart of the case — James McDougal, the president's former investment partner and former president of the savings and loan — told The Associated Press that nobody from the Justice Department or the FBI had even approached him for an interview.

Mr. McDougal headed Madison Guaranty Trust, a savings and loan whose eventual

failure cost taxpayers \$60 million. Among the questions that investigators say they are interested in is whether he received tender treatment from a bank regulator appointed by Mr. Clinton when he was governor, and whether Madison funds were used to pay off Mr. Clinton's 1986 campaign debts and also diverted to the Whitewater Development Company, the real estate venture in which Mr. McDougal and the Clintons were partners.

But apparently they have not even begun to ask these questions, which is why the case for an investigation outside the normal channels of this lethargic Justice Department is so clear. Mr. Moynihan said that he was sure Mr. Clinton had done nothing wrong, but that the only way to clear the air was to appoint a special prosecutor. Presidents, he said, “can't be seen to have any hesitation about any matter that concerns their propriety.”

Unfortunately, the White House seems more concerned with secrecy than with propriety or policy. Harold Ickes, recruited with great fanfare to head President Clinton's campaign for health care reform, now finds himself running a White House operation whose main purpose is to contain any political fallout from the Arkansas savings and loan and land messes.

But his damage control operation has become an exercise in damage creation. The reason is simple. No one in the Clinton White House or the Reno Justice Department is willing to follow Mr. Moynihan's good advice to behave as if there is “nothing to hide.”

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Alas, a Sorry Tory Lot

In the eyes of the public, the government appears increasingly mired in sleaze. The only regret displayed by ministers for public or private lapses from grace concerns their loss of office, not the actions which caused it. We have a Tory Party apparently incapable of shame. Conservative MPs and parliamentary candidates today are, for the most part, a sorry lot. A generation ago, Central Office and constituen-

cy parties decided to turn away from selecting candidates of “traditional” Tory backgrounds. The products of Eton and the squireship found themselves spurned. Perhaps it was right to seek a new style of Tory MP. But what has emerged, in place of the old knights of the shire, is a host of frankly inadequate men and women who, far from entering Parliament in any spirit of public service, are driven solely by the pursuit of self-advancement.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

## NATO Wastes an Opportunity

By Richard Perle

WASHINGTON — As far back as anyone remembers, the leaders attending NATO summit meetings have put on a display of Western unity, no matter how contentious the issues. So we could confidently expect that at this week's meeting, the Clinton administration's first, the allies would “resolve” differences and convey a sense of cohesion to the outside world.

Useful as such contrivances were during the Cold War, when Moscow might have exploited differences in the alliance, the substitution of image-making for policy-making now

**Even though NATO is a defensive alliance, Clinton obviously believes that many Russians think it is a threat to Russia.**

threatens NATO itself. The show of unity this week comes at a high cost: the failure to face the crucial issue confronting the alliance.

That issue is not simply whether NATO should admit Poland or Hungary or other East European countries, although doing so would surely benefit it. The crucial issue is whether an alliance created to counter the threat of a Warsaw Pact invasion of Western Europe can survive for very long now that the Warsaw Pact no longer exists — in short, whether NATO has a future.

If it can't do better than it has done this week in defining itself and its mission in the post-Cold War world, it may well follow the Warsaw Pact into dissolution.

Bill Clinton, who cares less about foreign aid security policy than any modern American president, and whose knowledge and experience in these matters matches his interest in them, has missed an important opportunity in Brussels to help NATO find a new mission.

There may be few more such opportunities, so it is vital to understand why this one went wrong. Evidently, the president was per-

suaded that expansion of NATO to include some or all of the new East European democracies would disconcert Russians, like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and his supporters, who fear encirclement by the West. Although the Poles into NATO, he was told, and Boris Yeltsin would be seriously weakened.

Even though NATO is a defensive alliance, Mr. Clinton obviously believes that many Russians think it is a threat to Russia and that the West must not do anything to offend their sensibilities. So instead of enlarging NATO, giving it a new and much needed sense of purpose, the administration cooked up the vague, water-treading Partnership for Peace, the essence of which is that it does not admit East Europeans to NATO.

To be sure, there is at least one good reason for not expanding NATO just now: the credibility of its underlying guarantee that “an attack against one is an attack against all” cannot be extended without the plans and resources to back it up — and that will take time.

But the imagined fears of Russian nationalists and the anti-Western xenophobia they promote are not good reasons for refusing to tell the Poles, Hungarians and Czechs that over time they will be welcome as full members. Indeed, by buying the argument that Russian nationalists' concerns deserve to guide Western policy, Mr. Clinton gives those who make that case the very legitimacy that his policy is intended to deny.

An offer of interim associate membership sufficient to calm understandable anxieties in Eastern Europe would have been appropriate. It could have included a communique promising to speed up enlargement in the event of a new threat to Eastern Europe. That, not appeasement, is the right response to Mr. Zhirinovskiy. A decision in principle to enlarge NATO would have sent irrefutable Russians a signal, when the West is strong, that the Warsaw Pact is truly dead, and that NATO is alive and well.

The writer, a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, was U.S. assistant secretary of defense from 1981 to 1987. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



## Toward NATO Membership for Easterners Soon

By Ira L. Straus

WASHINGTON — Only one thing matters about the Brussels summit: NATO has formally established the goal of expanding its membership to include Eastern Europe.

Forget all the complaints from former Bush administration officials about how the NATO summit has postponed admission of the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians. The summit has opened the door to bringing these countries into NATO much sooner than the year 2000, which was the target date of the complainers.

Some people had argued for making the goal of membership into a definite commitment by laying down stiff criteria, whose satisfaction would lead to membership. However, as Madeleine Albright explained to the Central Europeans, that would have introduced new rigidities and given the stand-patters in the West excuses for postponing membership indefinitely.

A real postponement of NATO expansion took place during the Bush years. Expansion was first proposed in 1990, by the East Europeans. The best opportunity came and went at the end of

1991, when Russia also declared a desire to join. The reason why most Americans never heard of the idea until last year was that the Bush administration treated it as a nonissue. It was under Bill Clinton that serious discussion of the idea became possible in the West.

In four years the issue has gradually picked up speed. When a North Atlantic Cooperation Council was established as a waiting room for the Easterners, the door on Western thinking on the subject was unlocked. In 1993, after the Clinton administration threw the door wide open, the idea quickly progressed from being a distant option to being the mainstream view of NATO. Who knows how much more progress it will make in 1994?

Soon it may sound hopelessly dilatory to aim at membership in 2000. Establishment of the goal is the most important element in any process of change. It provides a direction for thinking and action. Now that the goal of membership has been

established at the Brussels summit, people will start looking for ways to make it happen.

What is needed at this stage is a Committee on Extension of NATO Membership. To arrive at a sound plan encompassing the adjustments needed on both sides, the committee should include all partner countries, not just the present members.

It would need to address such matters as procedures for NATO to make effective decisions with more members around the table; realistic membership criteria and commitments; procedures for moving countries from associate to full membership, and back again in case of regression from criteria; model membership agreements and protocols.

This can be done in the course of the present year. It would prepare the countries of both East and West for the negotiation of actual membership agreements in 1995.

The writer is U.S. coordinator of an independent international committee on Eastern Europe and Russia in NATO. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Raising Europe's Spirits, but Will Economic Cooperation Follow?

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Europeans are worried that the United States is turning inward, becoming absorbed with domestic problems and exhausted with international leadership — and with them, Bill Clinton, for all his fine internationalist words, is seen as quite in tune with this mood. From the European point of view, this is a man for whom the architecture of health plans and job training schemes is far more exciting than the architecture of global alliances.

The Europeans basically have it right, but President Clinton made an important corollary point last week. Referring to the Europe-

seems on its way to jail. For the past year, British Prime Minister John Major has faded from the headlines and is now talking within his own Conservative Party.

In fact, leaders of the wealthy countries that waged and won the Cold War have a lot to worry about at home, especially a joblessness problem the likes of which has not been seen since the end of World War II.

This point was made dramatically by Paul McCracken, who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard Nixon and can hardly be accused of being a Marxist. “Those entering the world of forces in Western Europe and even in the U.S.,” Mr. McCracken wrote last week in The Wall Street Journal, “confront labor market conditions more nearly resembling those of the late 1930s than those prevailing during the four decades or so following World War II.”

Last anyone might point, he rubbed it in: “In fact, the capitalist economies have been seeming to validate the chief criticism by the Communists of capitalism, namely, that capitalism generates high unemployment.”

Now you may fairly ask: What does unemployment have to do with such large diplomatic questions as whether Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary get admitted under the umbrella of NATO? How does it connect to what the West did about the slaughter in Bosnia or the rise of nationalism in Russia? To complicate the issue, you might further ask whether those of us who live in countries that are still, by any reasonable standards, very rich, are simply using economic problems as an excuse for fleeing from the responsibilities of foreign affairs.

The answer lies in the most quoted line of the past week, the late Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.'s famous maxim that “all politics is local.” Those who concern themselves with big diplomatic and military questions tend to find the gubby issues of domestic economic management boring. But the way a nation's economy works is the central question — at times, the only question — for the electorates who send the diplomatic types to the summit meetings.

If there is anything about foreign policy that Mr. Clinton understands well, it is this: Tucked into his Sunday speech in Brussels was the following: “Unless we are creating jobs and unless we are raising incomes in Europe and in the United States and Japan, in the advanced countries of the world, it will be difficult for the people of those nations, all our nations, to continue to support [a] policy of involvement with the rest of the world.”

He added that “among the Atlantic nations, economic stagnation has clearly eroded public support . . . for outward-looking foreign policies and for greater integration.”

But assuming that Mr. Clinton's diagnosis of what ails the West is right, what is to be done? The ideal would be to match grand diplomatic plans aimed at containing the rise of nationalism in the East with workable plans for economic cooperation. But the European Union itself is having a hellish time agreeing on a joint program to reduce unemployment. Will transatlantic economic cooperation be any easier? Moreover, while Western Europe needs to open its markets to goods from Eastern Europe to foster economic growth and prevent the rise of “the grim pretensions to tyranny's dark throne,” as Mr. Clinton put it, it is precisely Europe's fear of even more unemployment that impedes freer trade.

For now, Mr. Clinton's efforts to revive the morale of the alliance revolve around two approaches short of the grand: fear and empathy. The rise of Russia's frightening ultranationalist, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, has given the alliance something it hasn't had since the death of the Soviet Union: an enemy with a face and an agenda. Mr. Clinton played the Zhirinovskiy card in a way that had made Ronald Reagan's “evil empire” speech writers proud. The contest, he said, was between “the heirs of the Enlightenment who seek to consolidate freedom's gains” and “the militant nationalists and demagogues who fan suspicions that are ancient and parade the pain of renewal in order to obscure the promise of reform.” Now there's a cause.

The second element is simple exhortation. In an interview with a pack of columnists last week, the president offered a revealing glimpse of how he sees public life. One of the main goals of his trip, he said, was “to try to sort of be a force for optimism” in a Europe suffering from pessimism and self-doubt. He seemed to be approaching summitry as he would a town meeting in New Hampshire, saying, “What I have to do is to start them thinking in a more positive frame of mind again” and to “give up the collective spirit of Europe.”

Fear and empathy do not make a foreign policy and do not resolve hard questions, such as how to relieve the suffering in Bosnia. And despite his tough words, Mr. Clinton's actual policies toward Russia seem to vacillate between accommodation and nationalism and confuse it. Still, his foreign policy thinking finally began to take on a distinct character this week. The analysis isn't bad. Translating analysis into action is much harder — and also essential to giving up everyone's spirit.

The Washington Post.

## South Asia: Business as Usual Despite Development Pressures

By Philip Bowring

NEW DELHI — Is South Asia at an eventual risk of nuclear-armed confrontation, as Washington, all in earnest about nonproliferation, suggests? Or is it just business as usual in the India-Pakistan game of mutual aggression, threatening at worst border clashes and continued mayhem in Kashmir? Does it matter that both sides have nuclear capability and medium-range missiles?

The issues are complex but important — for the United States, which has been investing substantial amounts of political capital in the drive against strategic arms proliferation; for India, as its economic reform requires escape from outdated political theories and technocratic nationalism; and the establishment of a closer economic relationship with the West; for Pakistan, which should be daily reminded of its own potential fragility by events in Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and for whom the relationship with the United States, although diminished by the end of the Cold War, remains important.

Last week saw the first high-level India-Pakistan talks since 1992, and the test firing by India, over the objections of the United States and others, of India's Agni-3 rocket. This missile, which India, with character-

istic euphemism, describes as a “technology demonstrator,” has an intended range of 2,500 kilometers.

Talks and test both failed. But their significance is that they happened. Where does that leave the substantive issues?

Kashmir. No progress is likely on lesser issues until there is movement here. There is none. But the stalemate makes three things plain: India will not give up sovereignty; Pakistan, and now China, too, have ruled out Kashmiri independence, which would be even more damaging to Pakistan's integrity than to India's; the alienation of the people of Kashmir from Delhi is deep and growing.

Western sources suggest that Pakistan has cut back support for the militants. But there is little sign yet of India taking positive initiatives. It apparently prefers the policy of sitting tight politically while wielding a big stick in the valley.

Despite the notable Delhi bureaucratic immobility there is, though, a growing awareness of the extent of Kashmiri alienation, which cannot be put down to Pakistani and fundamentalist troublemaking and which must be addressed politically —

with almost any degree of autonomy that keeps Kashmir in the union. Autonomy will be easier to give in a liberalized economy.

As India looks outward, there is also more awareness of the damage done to its reputation by Kashmir, in the Third World as well as in the human-rights-conscious West.

Meanwhile, India could help itself, too, by giving Pakistani business easier access to its more open economy. For all its faults, India remains the greatest force for stability in the region. Despite the temptations to clearly consider that it has no interest in the breakup of Afghanistan into its ethnic components, which would also upset the balance of Pakistan.

Nuclear proliferation. It has long been the case that Pakistan's nuclear program causes more concern in America than in India. Studied Indian official disdain for Pakistan and opposition to any Western interference explain the curiosity. U.S. nonproliferation talk can easily be dismissed as mere hypocrisy. The U.S. administration turned a blind eye to Pakistan's nuclear program during the 1980s. By the time military aid was cut off, by the President Amendment to Foreign Assistance Act, Pakistan already had nuclear capability.

There is little future for nonproliferation in South Asia, and it is stupid to pretend otherwise. Even if India and Pakistan could reach a bilateral arrangement, there is no reason to believe that India could assume that it should deny itself a nuclear capability while China does not.

Meanwhile, the useful hypocrisy about nuclear capability is likely to continue. Although some Indians would like to see a more forthright approach, a formal nuclear policy would upset friends, neighbors and aid providers, while doing nothing for India's security.

U.S. pressure has persuaded the Pakistanis to cap their program. Very little is known about India's current level of weapons research and spending, but India may see that there is a

link between this issue and newly important economic relationships. The same applies to India's missile program. The deployment of the Agni-3 may be a decade away, and anyway is of more interest to China than to Pakistan. But deployment of the Prithvi missile, which can hit most of Pakistan, is imminent. Having upset its relations with China as well as Pakistan by imposing sanctions on account of M-11 parts delivery, the United States is anxious that India should not deploy the Prithvi.

The Clinton administration is under pressure to relent on conventional weapons sales to Pakistan on the grounds that deterioration in conventional capability will make Pakistan more nuclear-conscious.

In South Asia, U.S. lecturing on arms control goes down badly. That is not surprising given Washington's track record. It is also hard for the

United States to sell the idea that missiles are, because of their accuracy and reliability, more dangerous than other forms of weapons delivery, or that South Asian nuclear programs are driven by politics more than by a coherent military strategy of deterrence.

Power in both countries has always been held by cautious old elites. But what if it passes into more reckless hands? Ultimately, the U.S. anti-proliferation campaigns will probably achieve little. It is almost impossible to argue that only a few countries are entitled to nuclear deterrence. Still, for the time being the American pressure may keep a lid on strategic arms spending in South Asia. And if it is seen to be a credible threat, it might actually help India and Pakistan toward easing mutual antagonisms and getting on with development.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Manifesto in Spain

MADRID — A manifesto of Senor Ruiz Zorrilla is published here to-day (Jan. 11) announcing the early advent of a Republic in Spain and advising his partisans to hold themselves prepared. The Republican leader promises an arrangement of the finances, prosperity for trade, industry and agriculture, improved conditions of life for the working classes, extension of the franchise, an efficient organization of the army and navy, and protection for the interests of the Church.

### 1919: Fighting in Berlin

BALE — According to the latest report from Berlin, the Government seems to have gained the upper hand, although the socialist revolutionaries, known as Spartacists, are still making desperate efforts to continue the struggle. The Spartacists have turned St. George's Church into a fortress. On both sides the combatants employ all the newest instruments of

### 1944: Ciano Executed

LONDON — [From our New York City edition:] Count Galeazzo Ciano, forty-year-old son-in-law of Benito Mussolini and former Italian Foreign Minister, Marshal Emilio da Bono, seventy-seven-year-old leader of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and three other former Fascist leaders were executed by a firing squad at Verona today (Jan. 11) as Italians to Fascism, according to D.N.B., the official German news agency. The others executed were Giovanni Marinelli, former chief of the Fascist militia; Giuseppe Pareschi, former Agriculture Minister; and Luciano Gualandri, former president of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial workers.

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## OPINION

## Yeltsin's Silence Encourages the Hatred

MOSCOW — The leader of Russia's Jewish community, Michail Chlenov, has met Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, and is hoping to meet President Bill Clinton when he comes to Moscow this week. But he cannot get in to see the leader of his own country, Boris Yeltsin.

As president, Mr. Yeltsin has made a point of avoiding Jewish issues; his blanket silence on burgeoning anti-Semitism and racism here has repercussions not only for the more than one million Russian Jews but for all those who support the idea of democracy in Russia.

While institutionalized anti-Semitism decreased greatly last year, the government's hands-off approach to racism resulted in a large number of individual anti-Semitic acts. Moscow's central synagogue, on Arbatov Street, was twice attacked in daylight by vandals who smashed windows and drew swastikas; it now has a full-time guard. Historic Jewish cemeteries in Nizhny-Novgorod, Ekaterinburg and St. Petersburg were leveled by vandals. And a judge in a suburban Moscow court indicated that she was afraid to issue an opinion denouncing the widely discussed forgery "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" — an anti-Semitic forgery that has been used for fear of turning a civil libel case into a political spectacle.

This year is off to an ominous start. A fire devastated Moscow's Marina Roscha synagogue, a wooden structure that had stood for 70 years. Anti-Semitic graffiti and an axe were found nearby. Firefighters and the synagogue's Lubavitch rabbi, Borek Lazer, of New York, are convinced that the blaze was arson. But Moscow authorities seem loath to undertake a full investigation.

The synagogue blaze came only a week after a fire in a Lubavitch Jewish day school in Moscow. One can imagine the outcry in New York

By Natasha Singer

had the Park Avenue synagogue been torched by arsonists. But in Russia, Mr. Yeltsin and his aides have remained silent, thereby sending a message that acts of violence toward Jews will go unpunished.

If he sanctioned the renewal of Jewish life here after years of forced silence, Mr. Yeltsin surely would have spoken up. Instead, unlike President François Mitterrand, who led a huge protest march in Paris after the destruction in 1991 of the Jewish cemetery at Carpentras, Mr. Yeltsin opted for invisibility. His fear of confronting these issues leaves Russian Jews feeling like easy targets. This sense is bound to accelerate emigration to Israel and the United States.

Those who are determined to stay in Russia and fight for the revival of the Jewish community are often harassed. The first Jewish woman elected to parliament, Alla Gorbunova, said that she has received a series of phone calls from extremists who ask, threateningly, "Are you still alive?" Along with other human rights activists, she is convinced that Mr. Yeltsin's silence paved the way for the rise of fascist groups in Russia, as demonstrated by the results of last month's parliamentary elections.

The Russian president's decision to avoid Jewish issues and his tolerance of racism clearly have made xenophobia acceptable in political rhetoric, employed by all parties. In Russia, the word "Jew" never has been a neutral term — it is an insult. On the grass-roots level, it means "alien" or "member of the international American-Zionist conspiracy that intends to subjugate the Russian people, rape the land and sell off mineral resources." When the president's hard-line opponents want to brand him a traitor who is selling out the

country to foreigners, they use short-hand. They call him "Bach" Yeltsin, implying that he has sold out to Jews.

But even Mr. Yeltsin's advisers, who include several people of Jewish heritage, have employed anti-Semitic rhetoric. It was so-called Russian democrats who, in an attempt to discredit the ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, spread the story that he had a Jewish father. The reformers were thus employing the same tactics as their extremist opponents. To call someone a Jew in this country is to expose him as a non-Russian, and therefore, an untrustworthy person of dubious character.

To all this Mr. Yeltsin answered in three words. Asked at a recent news conference if, following Mr. Zhirinovskiy's advent to parliament, the president finally was prepared to denounce anti-Semitism publicly, a visibly discomfited Mr.

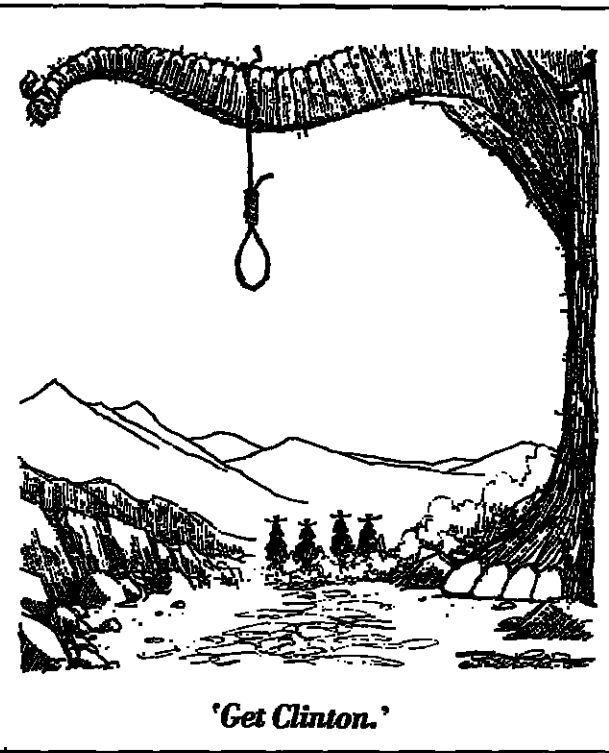
Yeltsin replied: "I guarantee it."

What Mr. Yeltsin intends to guarantee is unclear. In a country that has a history of scapegoating Jews — from the Black Hundred Pogroms to the blood libel charge against Hassidic Jews leveled last year by Pravda — such ambiguity has dangerous precedents.

Perhaps the visit this week of President Bill Clinton will help Mr. Yeltsin clarify his position. Jewish leaders in Moscow have requested a meeting with Mr. Clinton and invited him to tour the ashes remains of the Marina Roscha synagogue.

If he accepts the invitation, Mr. Clinton will do more than recognize Russia's Jewish community, he will provide an example to Mr. Yeltsin that in democratic administrations, racism directed at any minority group is intolerable.

The writer is Moscow bureau chief of The Forward, the New York-based Jewish weekly. She contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.



'Get Clinton.'

## Don't They Understand How Bigotry Spreads?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Nov. 29, 1993, at state-run Kean College in New Jersey, a spokesman for the Nation of Islam, the largest black anti-Semitic organization in America, made a speech. It was the one about how the Jews had it coming to them in Nazi Germany.

For three hours he talked, adding the advice that blacks should slaughter all white South Africans, dig them up and slaughter them again. He was paid about \$2,650 in student funds and in enthusiasm of the audience of black teachers and students.

And from almost all of America's black political and intellectual leadership he received something even more valuable to him and other black peddlers of hatred: silence about the growth of black anti-Semitism.

From time to time some prominent black American says something critical about anti-Semitism in general or about a particular outbreak. But with few exceptions, black political and intellectual leadership has kept silent about one of the more dangerous realities in American life: the surge of anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic propaganda among blacks, particularly among young and more educated blacks.

The "root cause" talk about black anti-Semitism — profiteering Jewish merchants or Jewish influence — is garbage, the old excuse for pogroms. The cause of hatred is hatred. The more it is sown, the more it grows.

Until recently, I never understood the silence about the phenomenon of black anti-Semitism. It seemed to me so obviously a danger not only to Jews but to blacks. Bigotry toward any part of society will eventually wind up as an ax handle to the skull of black hopes. Surely the black leadership understood that?

Then black politicians taught me better, they and the NAACP. In Washington, the Congressional Black Caucus entered into a political alliance, a "covenant" no less, with Louis Farrakhan and his Nation of Islam. And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joined. Wasn't it once the hope for brotherhood against race hate? Didn't blacks and Jews die for that?

Jesse Jackson, who lectures against violence, said that on racial injustice he stood with Louis Farrakhan. Violence? The Nation of Islam's teachings would bring national bloodletting. It might start with Jews, but it would not end with them.

Now I know why the silence. If it suits their interests the Caucus, Mr. Jackson and the NAACP are willing to ally themselves with the salesmen for a new Holocaust. That is what "the Jews had it coming" means: If in Germany, why not here?

To say that the alliance is only

## Hope in the First Hour, But the Faith Is Gone

By Barbara Hendricks

SARAJEVO — It was below freezing in the buildings here, which have lacked heat, electricity and running water for most of the winter. In the streets, people warned me to stay close to high buildings for cover, and to move quickly through exposed areas. Snipers were not taking any time off for the holidays. I wore a heavy bullet-proof vest, and a helmet from the UN High Commissioner.

MEANWHILE

for Refugees, which didn't make me feel much safer; it hadn't, after all, helped the young French soldier who was shot in a UN truck on Dec. 30. He is paralyzed for life.

The people of Sarajevo lack even this protection. About 9,000 civilians have been killed in the city since the war began; 1,000 of those were children. One of my new friends, Izabela, age 9, has been lucky — she is still alive. She sang in the children's choir during the concert I gave at the Sarajevo Winter Festival on Dec. 31 at midnight — "The First Hour of the First Day" of the New Year, which is the name of the association I formed with Dr. Bernard Kouchner, the French humanitarian, after a similar concert in Dubrovnik two years earlier.

The road to the cold, dark television building from the colder, darker Holiday Inn where I stayed was a dangerous one, and the drive drove quickly and with determination, as if we could by sheer will put off the hand of destiny. Most of the buildings were passed were bombed-out and desolate, yet here and there we saw laundry hanging outside of taped-up windows.

At the first rehearsal, I was taken aback by the sounds I heard from the orchestra — they were without body or center, as if from another world. The notes had a hollow core, like a distant memory. As I looked into the musicians' faces, tight and drawn from the loss of an average of 30 pounds (14 kilos) since the war began, I felt too healthy, as if my singing was too robust. The ensemble had lost many members since the beginning of the war; a 26-year-old trombonist who was to have played with us had been killed only days before.

But as the rehearsal went on, the sound grew into something more alive. I realized that these people had not lost all hope, and I marveled at the strength of the human spirit, able to endure the worst deprivations and indignities.

The people of Sarajevo have, however, lost faith in the outside world. We have come and gone and

made too many promises that have not been kept, too many times. We have failed them. And we must bear this shame for all time.

Why organize a concert in these conditions? Because the intellectuals, the musicians, and the ordinary citizens of Sarajevo insisted that we come. It was the city crying out in desperation to the world and, through the concert, expressing the determination to survive. I did not have the arrogance to believe that a concert could stop this war. But the musicians, others present during the concert, and people who had heard it on radio or who were able to see it on television told me I had left them with something precious, perhaps a small flame of hope that they have not been totally forgotten.

The vivid images still before my eyes, the constant sound of nearby sniper fire and bombing, but also the smiles, the tears and the hugs will help me to continue my struggle for tolerance, human rights and solidarity with new determination and humility.

In my conversations with Lieutenant General Francis Brigue-mont and General André Sourbrou of the UN forces, as well as representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, I was made painfully aware of the frustration of trying to carry out their tasks under the most ambiguous and hostile conditions. They lack the power even to protect the thousands of courageous young men under their command. The many UN resolutions and the lack of will and determination to enforce them only add to the absurdity of the war.

One can never be prepared for the realities of everyday life here. Freedom and democracy do not come without a price. They demand constant vigilance and the responsibility and determination to defend them when necessary. There is nothing more worth living for than love and nothing more worth dying for than freedom. It is not only the soul of Sarajevo that is at stake, but our own as well.

This is why I have called on the leaders of the United Nations and the United States: Please, for the sake of Izabela and all the other children, for all the victims, for all who cling to life, who still manage to sing and smile — do something now to stop the barbarism.

Barbara Hendricks, the classical singer, is a goodwill ambassador for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Taking Libya to Trial

It has been more than five years since the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, an act of premeditated murder that caused the deaths of 270 persons. But despite exhaustive investigations we remain no closer to solving that crime than we were in November 1991, when the United States and Britain announced the indictment of two Libyan intelligence officers as the alleged bombers.

Libya continues to defy the United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for it to hand over the agents. And even if prosecution of the two Libyans as an American or British court were possible, it would hardly provide an adequate finale to this tragedy. Such a trial would not be likely to lead to indisputable proof of Libya's complicity. Or the two could plead guilty and avert a trial.

With no proof and no full accounting, sanctions against Libya would be lifted and other state sponsors of terrorism would see the small price they would pay for their acts.

Can anything be done to force Libya's hand, to ensure accountability and the assumption of responsibility? The U.S. government seems convinced that criminal punishment is the sole means of obtaining justice. But there are other paths to justice, including civil damages in a court of law. Indeed, civil damages, pursuant to a civil trial on merits, appears to be the best way, if not a perfect one, to achieve accountability.

A civil suit does not seek to replace the prospect of criminal pun-

ishment but to recognize its limitations. Sovereign nations cannot be punished as if they were individuals. They can, however, be deterred from future acts of illegal conduct by being held accountable.

To ensure accountability through a civil suit two hurdles must be overcome: Libya needs to be stripped of any vestige of sovereign immunity that it has under U.S. law. In a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery on Dec. 21, President Bill Clinton stated that the attack on Pan Am Flight 103 was a deliberate act on the part of Libya. As such, Libya deserves no protection from a civil suit in a U.S. court. Yet, in the past the U.S. government has joined forces with offender states to protect their right to immunity from civil suit.

The U.S. government would also need to stop refusing to share evidence implicating Libya on the ground that it would compromise the use of such evidence in a criminal prosecution. Today, the prospect of criminal prosecution seems increasingly remote.

Although the evidence presented in the U.S. criminal indictment is said to be conclusive, it fails to name the government of Libya. Only its two alleged agents are named as defendants. A civil trial would remedy that by focusing attention on the government of Libya. And, unlike a criminal trial, it only requires proof of a preponderance of evidence, not the more exacting test — "beyond a reasonable doubt" — used in a criminal trial.

ALLAN GERSON, MARK S. ZAID, Washington.

On Dec. 15, the writers filed suit

in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia against the government of Libya, on behalf of the husband of Ingrid Smith, who died on Pan Am Flight 103.

Don't Subsidize Hate

Regarding the report "A Black Activist's Inflammatory Speech Leaves a Campus Sorely Divided" (Dec. 30):

At Kean College in New Jersey, Khalid Abdul Mohammed, spokesman for Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam, was given \$2,650 from student funds for a talk in which he said, among other things, that all whites in South Africa should be killed and that Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves. The college president, Elsa Gomez, insists that Mr. Mohammed has the right to free speech.

There has been much confusion lately in the United States about the right to free speech. Let me make a distinction. Anyone should have the right to stand on a street corner (or write letters to the editor) espousing any view, no matter how reprehensible, even Mr. Mohammed's views.

But the right to free speech does not require — and Mr. Mohammed's views do not deserve — a publicly subsidized platform. No government funds or other support should go to holders of such views. Any government employee, including tenured professors, who supports such vile and unrepresentative racism should be dismissed.

This "don't censor, don't support" policy should apply to objectionable art as well.

WILLIAM J. LARSON, Nyon, Switzerland.

The speech at Kean College was shocking and degrading. I should hope that the school was flooded with protests. This is an institution of higher learning?

R. CLAUDE, Málaga, Spain.

A Misguided Clue

Regarding "Complete the Question" (Crossword, Dec. 24):

This crossword puzzle, in which some clues were in punning answer-and-incomplete-question form, included the inaccurate and ethnocentric 15-down: "A: Chicken Teriyaki. Q: Who is the sole surviving...?" The solution to which was, much to my dismay, "Kamikaze pilot."

Chicken hardly seems to be an accurate description of the tokkotai ("special attack") force, as they were actually called, many of whom were promising young students; they underwent a rigorous screening and training course of simulated self-destruction before knowingly giving their lives at the age of 16 or 17 to what they (albeit naively and perhaps mistakenly) perceived to be a higher cause than self-preservation. Those who may have had second thoughts had little chance to "chicken out" once in the cockpit of an aircraft packed with 550 pounds of explosives and usually not supplied with enough fuel to land after taking off.

The few young men trained as tokkotai who did survive the war did so through bizarre twists of fate — not through acts of cowardice or desertion.

DAVID C. BARKHART, Tokyo.

## BOOKS

## BOMBHELL: The Life and Death of Jean Harlow

By David Steen. 373 pages. \$22.50. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Gerard Weales

THE contrast between an actress and the personality she embodies on the screen obviously fascinates David Steen. A writer-producer for TV shows including "Hill Street Blues" and "Beverly Hills, 90210," his last book was "Clara Bow: Rummor Wild." Although Clara Bow, the 20s flapper and Jean Harlow, the 30s platinum blonde, were two very different screen idols, each a match for her decade, and although Bow's rough

childhood was very different from Harlow's comfortable, sheltered early years, Steen tries to capture a similar public versus private image in "Bombshell."

The sometimes predatory, often fussy, noisy and yet desirable roles she usually played are not to be confused with the real Harlow. Comparing the actress to her character in "Hell's Angels," the 1930 role that made her immediately visible to the moviegoing public, Steen says that Harlow's allure "protected a soft and vulnerable core intensely affected by catnip to the camera." More than very soft and vulnerable, she was simply Jean Harlow. Steen offers an easily manipulated young woman with no sense of herself. This is the thread on which Steen hangs the usual catalogue of lovers and husbands,

of scandals (husband Paul Bern's suicide) and studio cover-up, of films and fame.

By 1935, with the release of "Red-Headed Woman," it became obvious that the striking young woman who seemed little more than a gorgeous prop in "Public Enemy" the year before, was turning into a co-medienne who could project sexuality and mock it at the same time. In discussing Harlow's films Steen does little more than give the plots and recount some of the production problems. The book's most sensible statement about Harlow comes not from Steen but from George Cukor, who directed her in the 1933 classic "Dinner at Eight." "She was unique among actresses. She had that rare quality of speaking lines as though she didn't quite understand them," He was not being ironic.

Sixty years after Harlow's films first appeared, it has become obvious that the effectiveness of her comedy derived in part from something more personal than timing, drive, boisterousness. There is an undertone of sadness in every character she plays.

When Harlow died at 26 of acute nephritis, she had made 42 movies. For most of her short life, she was a convenience to those for whom she was a business investment and to those who wanted to love her. She was misused by the mother who gushed over "Baby" and by her sleazy stepfather, for whom she was a cash cow; by Howard Hughes, who rented her out as B. P. Schulberg did Clara Bow, and then by MGM, which underpaid and overworked her. She was used by Bern and by her lovers, boxer Max Baer and even William Powell, who could not quite bring himself to marry her.

Steen's book, like most Hollywood biographies, depends heavily on interviews, newspaper clippings, other Hollywood books, but he has diligently searched a great many archives — at least he has a long list of them.

As one might expect from a scriptwriter for "Hill Street Blues," Steen has too many cliff-hanging chapter ends, too many cruel twists of fate and too much portentousness: "Now her story can be told."

For anyone who wants to know or to remember what Harlow was like, it is more sensible to pass up Steen's book and instead see her in the movie "Bombshell."

When Marilyn Monroe rejected the script for "The Jean Harlow Story," she remarked: "I hope they don't do that to me after I'm gone."

Gerard Weales, the author of "Carnegie Goods as Carriers: American Film Comedy of the 1930s," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

- 1 SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND, by Robert James Waller 1-10
- 2 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller 2-74
- 3 NIGHTMARES & DREAMS, by Stephen King 4-13
- 4 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Hall 5-20
- 5 THE CLIENT, by John Grisham 6-43
- 6 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel 7-39
- 7 LASHED, by Anne Rice 8-17
- 8 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by Garrison Keillor 9-4
- 9 MR. MURDER, by Don Brown 10-9
- 10 THE HOPE, by Herman Wouk 11-8
- 11 A DANGEROUS PORT, by Ken Follet 12-12

## NONFICTION

- 1 I SEE I TOLD YOU SO, by Ruth Sussman 1-8
- 2 PRIVATE PARTS, by Rosemary Wiseman 2-12
- 3 SENIORITY, by Jerry Seinfeld 3-18
- 4 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Hall 5-20
- 5 WITHOUT TAKE NOTE, by M. J. Ryan 6-14
- 6 LOVE CAN BUILD A BRIDGE, by M. J. Ryan 7-14
- 7 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by Garrison Keillor 9-4
- 8 HAVING OUR SAY, by Sarah and A. Elizabeth Delany 10-9
- 9 ENRAGED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty I. Eadie 11-8

## 10 A MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN, OR TOO TIED FOR AN AFFAIR, by Brian Koppelman 7-14

## 11 RARE AIR, by Michael Jordan 8-17

## 12 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Chelsea Finkels 9-4

## 13 FURTHER ALONG THE ROAD, LESS TRAVELED, by M. Scott Peck 10-9

## 14 I TOOK A LICKIN' AND KEPT ON TICKING, by Lewis Gelson 11-8

## 15 THE BEST CAT EVER, by Cleveland Amory 12-6

## 16 ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

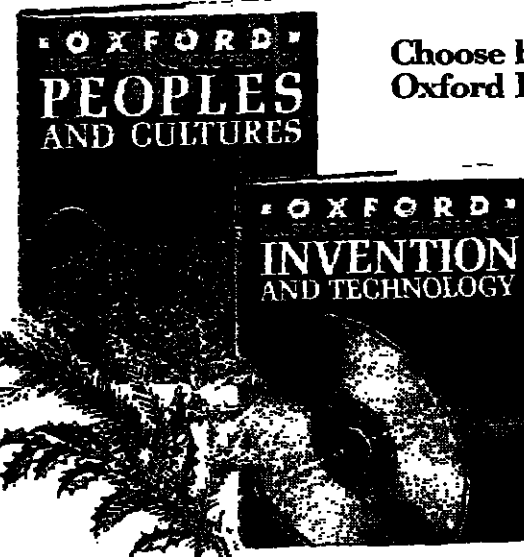
## 17 AGELESS BODY, TIME-LESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra 1-8

## 18 AND IF YOU PLAY GOLF, YOU'RE MY FRIEND, by Harvey Penick with Bud Stricker 2-7

## 19 HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE RED BOOK, by Harvey Penick with Bud Stricker 3-1

## 20 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray 4-3

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| Italy                  | Lit 220                 | 125                   |
| Japan                  | ¥ 500,000               | 275,000               |
| Luxembourg             | LF 14,000               | 7,700                 |
| Netherlands            | FL 770                  | 420                   |
| Norway                 | Nkr 3,500               | 1,900                 |
| Portugal               | Esc 47,000              | 26,000                |
| Spain                  | Ptas 48,000             | 26,500                |
| — liquid date, monthly | Ptas 55,000             | 27,500                |
| Sweden                 | SKr 3,100               | 1,700                 |
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## Bringing Afropop to the World

By Ken Braun

**G**ORGES COLLINET was speaking to a group of college students gathered around the turntables, amplifiers and loudspeakers he was setting up on a terrace on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin.

He chuckled as he recalled that evening last fall. "Before we got started, these guys came up to me, saw all the records and told me to be sure to play a lot of Garth Brooks. Then some other kids asked me if I had anything by a band I'd never heard of. I was afraid no one had come to hear African music."

Collinet was there to promote "Afropop Worldwide," the weekly show on National Public Radio that recently celebrated its fifth anniversary.

Several times a year, he visits stations around the United States and holds dance parties, spinning the kind of records featured on his show. In Madison, he started the evening with the alluring sounds of juju drums and guitars from Nigeria, followed by upbeat South African mbaqanga.

"Some people caught on immediately," he said. "Most of them just stood around with their hands in their pockets. But this music is irresistible. By the time we got into Zairian soukous — whoa! — everybody was dancing, even the guys dressed like cowboys. When the party was over, I almost had to call the police to make them go home."

Winning new fans for African music is Collinet's vocation. For a quarter-century the 52-year-old Washingtonian played African hits for African listeners via shortwave radio, and for the last five years he has used "Afropop Worldwide" to introduce Africa's myriad styles to a wider audience.

Created, written and produced by Sean Barlow, the only syndicated African music show in the United States is heard on 200 public-radio stations. The BBC carries the series in Britain, the World Radio Network broadcasts it to home satellite dishes throughout Europe and parts of North Africa and the Middle East, and it is heard in southeastern Africa over Radio Zimbabwe.

Collinet, who was born in Cameroon and educated in France, has lived most of his life in the United States. Since 1966, he has been the host of "Bonjour l'Afrique," a program broadcast weekdays from Washington or Paris to Francophone Africa over the Voice of America.

For 14 years, starting in 1978, he also presented "The Sound of Soul" on Voice of America's English service to Africa. His two daily broadcasts reached an estimated 80 million listeners.

But despite the success of his Voice of America shows, Collinet received no interest from American radio stations until he met Barlow in 1987. "Here was an American who genuinely loved African music," Collinet said, "and who also had the savvy and drive necessary to convince people to support a show like 'Afropop,' get the funding, take care of the logistics and everything."

Barlow, 36, who is also from Washington, is president of World Music Productions, a Brooklyn-based production company. His first



Kanda Bongo Man belting out a Zairian soukous.

encounter with African music was a concert by Alhaji Bai Konte, the Gambian virtuoso of the harp-like kora. "I was 12 or 13," he said, "and I'd never heard anything so beautiful."

He took his first trip to Africa in 1985, and in Ghana, Cameroon and Zaire he recorded concerts, informal performances and interviews with musicians. On his return he put together an hour-long program on contemporary African pop music that became the pilot for "Afropop" and raised money from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the National Endowment for the Arts to produce one-hour programs.

But selling the idea to local public-radio stations was not easy. Barlow played the music for program directors throughout the United States. "They liked it, but they weren't sure about putting it on the air once a week," he said.

Nor was it easy to find a host with broadcast experience, a distinctive radio voice and a solid knowledge of African music. Barlow had been looking for such a person for almost a year when Collinet introduced himself. "Georges is a pro," the producer said. "And he's got great radio chops. He jokes about his accent" — urbane French-Cameroon — "but it expresses the show's personality perfectly."

In 1988, "Afropop" made its debut on 60 stations, doubling that number the next season and reaching 200 the following year. Since 1990 the series has been called "Afropop Worldwide" to signify its expanded purview, which now also takes in music of the African diaspora. Styles of the Middle East, Spain, polyglot Paris, the Caribbean and North and South America all fit.

The show's format varies from week to week. Rarely is it simply a selection of tracks from records available on the market. Many programs are devoted to concerts recorded expressly for "Afropop." Others take a thematic approach, focusing on African and Afro-Caribbean guitar styles, for example, or the rise of women as professional musicians.

One program traced certain rhythms and bass lines from West African folk songs to rock standards like "Blue Monday" and "Louie, Louie."

Once or twice a month, the show presents an

aural travogue, taped mostly at a foreign location. In one program, "A Visit to Cairo," listeners heard the ancient strains of a ney (an Arab flute); the sounds of a Nubian wedding party; a concert recording of Om Kalsoum, the beloved Egyptian diva who died in 1975; a half-dozen current hits, with commentary by the singers; and the hubbub of Cairene streets, over which the voice of a muezzin could be discerned calling the Muslim faithful to prayer.

According to Barlow, the purpose of the program is more than simple entertainment. "Sure, we want people to enjoy what they hear," he said, "but we hope they come away understanding something about cultures that are very different from their own. Please, though, don't call the show 'educational.' That makes it sound so public-radio."

In some ways, the program reveals an Old World to itself. This year the Rockefeller Foundation awarded World Music Productions a grant to distribute "Afropop Worldwide" to radio networks in Africa. Radio Zimbabwe has been broadcasting the series since May, and other stations on the continent are negotiating to carry it.

"Coals to Newcastle, right?" Barlow suggested. "Not at all. Most radio audiences and record markets in Africa are extremely localized. Everybody knows Michael Jackson, but Zimbabweans never have the chance to hear music from Senegal, Senegalese never hear what's happening in Ethiopia, and Ethiopians have no idea what kind of music is being made in Zaire, much less Brazil or Haiti."

John Storm Roberts, the author of "Black Music of Two Worlds," expects "Afropop Worldwide" to correct some widespread misconceptions about Africa. "Many Africans, particularly among the elite, regard African music as inferior to Western music," he said. "It'll be good for them to hear an American program that takes African music seriously and points out how profoundly it has influenced Western music."

Ken Braun, who has written about African music for more than 10 years, wrote this for The New York Times.



A scene from the French film "Baxxer" (left) and Mackenzie Astin driving the huskies in "Iron Will."

## At the Movies, Dogs Steal the Show

By Benjamin Cheever

**I** GUESS it all started sometime in the eighth century B.C. Homer had a problem. His main character, Odysseus, wasn't exactly turning out to be sympathetic. The Greek chieftain had just come home from sacking Troy. And — as if that weren't bad enough — he was getting ready to murder a large number of house guests.

First, he planned to disguise himself as a beggar. Then he was going to be insulted by the house guests. Then he was going to kill them all. So the great storyteller did what had to be done: He introduced the dog. Argos hadn't seen his master for 19 years. He was lying in a dung heap, covered with fleas; but when he heard the old man's voice, he raised his head, wagged his tail and dropped his ears. Then he died.

Dogs in books and movies have been doing this, or something like it, from that day to this one. They look at us, and they see good. No body else can see it, but they can.

We had a bumper crop of dog movies this season. The wisest, forgoing St. Bernards of "Beethoven's 2nd" — a sequel to the enormously popular 1992 film "Beethoven" — are still drawing a crowd. "Iron Will," a Disney film about a dog-led race is about to open in the United States. "Look Who's Talking Now," a recent comedy, is "Man's Best Friend."

Most dogs in movies are full of loving devotion to their people. But the few bad dogs in movies are now playing a leading role. In the 30 or even 40 years ago, dogs were the dog have become better actors.

When "Lassie Come Home" opened Radio City Music Hall in 1943, The New York Times critic Bosley Crowther was impressed: "Often times animal pictures make the mistake of attributing almost human personalities to simple four-footed beasts. An outstanding virtue of this picture is that it does nothing of the sort." Crowther liked the movie so much that when praising the cast he put out of space before he even got to Elizabeth Taylor.

Outside of looking good, and sometimes bad, Lassie's big job in the movie was to entertain her new master and go home. Most of the rest of the movie was a series of tricks. Which is a perfectly good basis for a plot, though it won't exactly get you into the best schools.

This was not uncommon for dog stars of the past. When they had to communicate, they spoke in the manner of Rin Tin Tin. ("G.K. Kinty, if you bark once, that means we should

both head for the stockade. If you bark twice, I should go out alone, and come back with help. Bark three times, and I'll buy Time Warner.")

Most dogs still can't talk to people, but they certainly can be made to act. There's a lot of camera work, of course, but animal training has also become more sophisticated. So dog actors don't just wag their tails and bark. Most of them can open doors, ford rivers and cross streets in heavy traffic. Beethoven can actually roll his eyes and does so frequently. Max, the Tibetan mastiff who stars in "Man's Best Friend," will climb trees and pretend to swallow cats whole. He not only opens doors but also pees through keyholes.

Perhaps the most alarming trend is not how smart the animals can be but how stupid the people have become.

Lassie and Old Yeller were clever pets, and sometimes psychic, but they were still dogs, and happy to take second place to the superior intellect of their sometimes wrong-headed people. The dogs were kinder, gentler, more loyal than their humans. But if one family member was going off to college, it wasn't going to be Fido.

**T**HAT'S all changed. And while the chronology may be difficult to delineate exactly, I think it's safe to say that by the time "K-9" came out in 1989, the German shepherd playing opposite James Belushi was not only higher in the I.Q. department, he was also better looking.

As for Beethoven, there's no contest. If a Marlon Brando dog in on either the big guy's first or second star vehicle, he/she could not help but conclude that the dog is the smartest animal in the household.

In the first movie, for instance, the St. Bernard is actually able to discern the contents of a legal document without even reading it. The children are relatively intelligent, for humans that is, but still not nearly as sharp as the pet.

The next most intelligent being after the children is the wife. And the dumb one, the almost dangerously stupid member of the tribe, is the man. The husband. If they weren't so lovable, these guys would be kept in pens.

The Dog Bone with Four-Leaf Clover goes to Charles Grodin, who has held together both a Bushyrod movie and subjected himself to every possible indignity. His breakfast is stolen, his coffee is spilled, his shoes are destroyed and everybody goes into his briefcase.

Meanwhile, Beethoven, tired of his promising legal career, has fallen in love. He frees his girlfriend, Missy, from the prison the wicked Regina has had her locked in, and then they head

out on a day of pleasure. The dog has no money, yet he and his date eat hot dogs and enjoy a movie, complete with popcorn. He even convinces one of those pathetic adult human males to pedal them around town on a bicycle.

The dogs in "Look Who's Talking Now" are also at least twice as smart as the surrounding people. Rocks the mutt and Daphne the poodle fall in love despite class differences but still have enough energy and intelligence left over to keep their family together. No easy matter, especially when you consider that the missus drives herself and the kids off the road, in a snowstorm and in a forest that actually has timber wolves.

It's not just that the dogs are acting more and more like people. The people are acting more and more like dogs. Take "Iron Will." Father Stoneman (John Terry) gives his son, Will (Mackenzie Astin), a lot of doglike advice: "Your place is where your dreams are. Don't ever forget that."

Combine this seat-of-the-pants philosophy with what we already know about the stupidity of fathers, and we're not surprised when this one drives his sleigh into an icy river and dies. At this point the boy's training is taken over by Ned Dodd (August Schellenberg), an Indian farmhand who, perhaps not surprisingly, is good with animals. "Trust the dogs," he tells the boy. "Run with the moon." "When you come to face the thing you fear, let the Creator guide you."

**T**HE people in "Man's Best Friend" aren't as open about their life views, but they aren't any of them rocket scientists. Meanwhile, the dog, Max, takes 350 spoken commands in English and Spanish. He doesn't always need to be told, either. When the postman shows up, for instance, Max not only kills him but then neatly buries the body under the house.

In "Baxter," a 1988 French film (not for children), the dirty-white bull terrier is always three jumps ahead of his humans, who seem both foolish and corrupt.

And so the conviction grows: Dogs aren't just better than people, they're also smarter. It's already too late, I suppose, for our children, or even our children's children, but maybe — I mean, if Darwin had a clue — our children's children's children won't have boys and girls, they'll have puppies instead. Which leaves me with just one question: Who will buy the tickets?

Benjamin Cheever, whose novel, "The Parisian," will be published this month, wrote this for The New York Times.

## 'Perfect World,' Imperfect Draw

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Just about everyone in Hollywood was convinced that the film "A Perfect World" would emerge a winner. How could it miss?

The movie paired two of the world's biggest stars, Kevin Costner and Clint Eastwood, whose last few films were financial bonanzas. Audiences at early screenings gave the film high marks. Some critics said that Costner had given one of his finest performances in years, while Eastwood's direction of the movie was praised as the high point of his career.

Eastwood, Costner and the studio that produced the movie, Warner Brothers, waited for crowds to line up at the box office. They didn't. The movie, which was released just before Thanksgiving, has grossed a tepid \$30 million in the United States.

Acknowledging that the film is a major disappointment in the United States, Warner Brothers and many Hollywood executives are asking why a movie with so much going for it has left audiences cold.

The disappointing performance of "A Perfect World" involves the limits of star power at the box office; the sentiments of audiences that certain specific types of roles; the delivery of certain subject matter, like the kidnapping of a child; the problems of marketing and promoting a film for a specific audience, in this case, men.

Perhaps most important is the fact that big-budget, high-profile films like "A Perfect World" are increasingly rushed into the ferociously competitive movie marketplace without time for studios to determine the best way to find an audience.

"I always felt this movie was high risk," said Eastwood in a telephone

interview the other day. "I just liked the story. Sure, a lot of people are disappointed. But if you don't grow, you just get in a rut. You can make sequels and imitations and make some dough. But you've got to make a wide variety of things so someday people look back and say, 'Hey, he tried, he did this, he took some risks.'"

"In this film," Eastwood said, "the audience was probably expecting two guys who'd be at each other, or two guys out in a wild adventure. It wasn't that kind of film."

The brooding movie, set in Texas in 1963, deals with an escaped convict, played by Costner, who kidnaps a 7-year-old boy and holds him hostage as he flees. In the process the boy, who is fatherless, is both frightened of and awed by the kidnapper, developing a deep attachment to him. And the Costner character is charming and gentle, treating him like a son.

Eastwood plays a Texas Ranger who pursues Costner. Although the reviews were mixed, Janet Maslin, writing in The New York Times, said Costner's performance was "absolutely riveting" and called the film "the high point" of Eastwood's directing career. Why, then, did audiences fail to show up in large numbers?

Warner Brothers executives and movie producers are convinced, first, that Costner is one of those quintessentially American movie stars (like Gary Cooper) whom audiences demand to see in heroic roles, like the ones he played in "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves" and "Dances With Wolves." Both films were major successes.

**C**OSTNER's last film, "The Bodyguard," with Whitney Houston, received some favorable reviews but grossed an unexpectedly high \$122 million in the United States and \$247 million abroad, largely because men, and especially women, found Costner so appealing in what was essentially a fantasy

about a rugged bodyguard who protects a singing star from a villain.

The trailers and ads for "A Perfect World" show Costner in dark glasses, holding a gun and smoking a cigarette, with the young boy beside him. "Clearly it's a movie about abduction, and clearly he doesn't appear to be a good guy," said one of the top studio executives here.

The hero people love to see in the movies turns out to be a bad guy. It's a tough pill to swallow, especially around Christmas.

Moreover, studio executives said that audiences were plainly perplexed and disappointed that two popular action stars like Costner and Eastwood failed to meet in the film except in the final, tragic moments. In contrast, audiences turned out to see Paul Newman and Robert Redford team up in "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," and "The Sting" and Mel Gibson and Danny Glover as buddies in the "Lethal Weapon" series.

"In some ways it's discouraging," said John Lee Hancock, the 37-year-old screenwriter of "A Perfect World." "Perhaps people had expected either a buddy movie or a mall-thriller, edge-of-your-seat thriller. Perhaps people wanted lots of great scenes of Clint and Kevin drinking beer, looking at each other, giving each other a hard time. This movie isn't that. Kevin and Clint and Warner Brothers liked it for what it was. Some people just wouldn't accept Kevin as an anti-hero. The really nice thing is his reviews have been outstanding."

Another problem was that Warner Brothers, quite naturally, promoted the film as a macho Costner-Eastwood movie. In fact, the film is a tender story about a young boy and a grown man. The movie looks tougher than it is. As a result, executives say, the so-called male action crowd leaves the theater disappointed. And women fail to show up because many female moviegoers don't want to see what they expect will be a violent film.

"A Perfect World" also came up against the fact that the abduction or serious endangerment of a child is an issue that often repels filmgoers. "A child in jeopardy is just a no-no," insisted one studio marketing executive who spoke on condition of anonymity. "Especially in the current national climate, where television news shows highlight tragic stories of abducted youngsters, the movie was probably unwittingly hurt by real-life events."

**D**ESPITE its poor performance in the United States, the film, which cost about \$35 million, seems to be performing far better in Europe and Asia.

Some executives here think that the film probably appeals more to a European sensibility. In addition, they say, because Europeans generally learn about films from newspaper ads and billboards, it is sometimes easier to market a film like "A Perfect World" as more of an action film than it really is. Americans, on the other hand, tend to gain a pretty clear idea of what a film is about by watching television ads and trailers in theaters.

Mark Johnson, who produced the film with David Valdes, said simply: "I'm very proud of this movie. It got some spectacular reviews. I'm certainly disappointed by the domestic box office."

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## Newspaper Move

**P**resident Roosevelt has been elected to a second term, and the country is now in the hands of a new administration. The new President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected on November 3, 1936, and will take office on March 4, 1937. He is a member of the Democratic Party and is the first President to be elected to a second term. His Vice President is John N. Brown, also a Democrat. The new administration will take office on March 4, 1937, and will be responsible for the conduct of the government for the next four years. The President will be responsible for the executive branch of the government, and the Vice President will be responsible for the legislative branch. The President will also be responsible for the judicial branch of the government. The Vice President will also be responsible for the executive branch of the government. The President will also be responsible for the legislative branch of the government. The Vice President will also be responsible for the judicial branch of the government.

**CURRICULUM**

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2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 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2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 |
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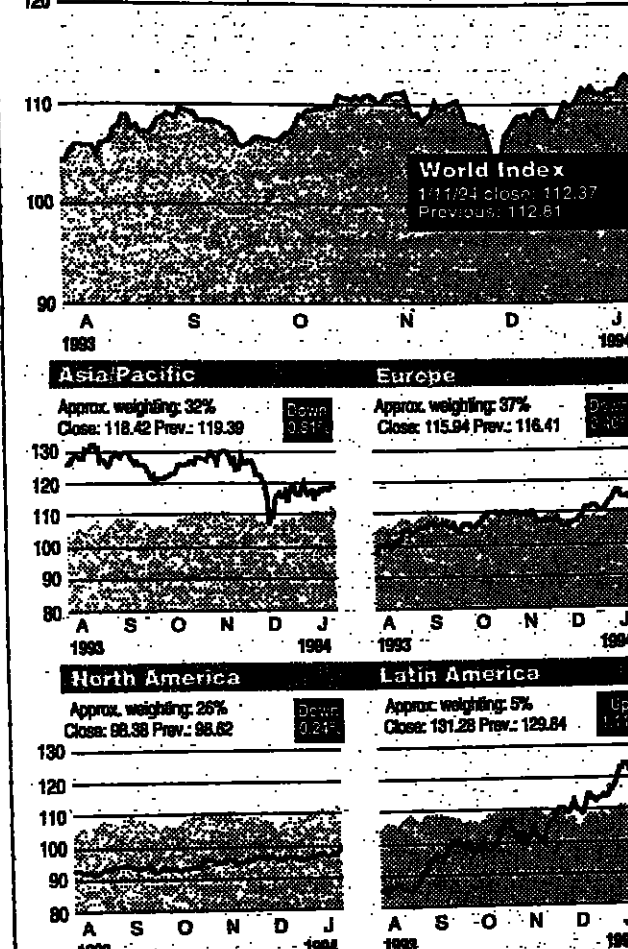
# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, January 12, 1994

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**THE TRIB INDEX: 112.37**  
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top listed companies in each country, weighted by market capitalization.

**Industrial Sectors**

| Sector         | Index  | Change |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Energy         | 112.24 | +0.56  |
| Utilities      | 120.51 | -0.21  |
| Finance        | 114.06 | -0.58  |
| Services       | 119.43 | -0.13  |
| Capital Goods  | 113.30 | +0.16  |
| Raw Materials  | 117.12 | -0.38  |
| Consumer Goods | 100.06 | -1.00  |
| Miscellaneous  | 133.83 | -0.90  |

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## CEA Franc Devalued By 50%

### 14 African States Bow to Pressure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DAKAR** — The 14 countries that make up the African franc zone decided Tuesday to devalue the CFA franc by 50 percent, bucking the pressure from France and other financial institutions.

The move will likely make the exports from the affected nations more competitive but could raise import prices steeply enough to cause unrest in countries already beset by political instability, some African nations fear.

The Communauté Financière Africaine franc will be worth 1 French centime after having been pegged to the French currency at a 2-centime rate for 46 years.

The devaluation, feared for years because of its impact on the former French colonies, was announced after a meeting of leaders from the 14 nations, including 11 heads of state. The director-general of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, also took part. The IMF had threatened to withhold loans and financial assistance unless the artificially high currency's value was slashed.

The IMF argued that the currency's high value drove up the prices of exports from the zone, which has seen sharp drops of its main commodities such as cocoa and coffee because of cheaper competition from Asia.

Several of the African nations, however, argue that devaluing the currency will sharply boost the prices of essential imports, such as food and fuel. Price increases in those areas have often led to violent civil unrest.

The Dakar summit meeting was also focusing on measures that should accompany a devaluation. Sources said that while a uniform rate of devaluation would be adopted for the countries in the franc zone, the funds for providing compensation would be shared out depending on each country's specific needs. The total amount might be on the order of \$2 billion, one Western source said in Dakar.

(AP, AFP)

## U.S.-Chinese Textile Talk Set

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — Negotiations are to resume Saturday in a bid to prevent a trade war over illicit Chinese textile shipments to the United States, the two countries said Tuesday.

A U.S. Treasury official said he was "optimistic that an agreement will be reached at some stage," and added, "I'm hopeful it will be soon." The U.S. official was in Beijing to prepare for Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen's visit to China next week.

Mr. Bentsen, who would be the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit more than two years, is to meet President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng to discuss trade, other economic issues and human rights. The Treasury secretary left Washington on Tuesday and will visit Russia, Thailand and Indonesia on the way to China.

The administration of President Bill Clinton decided last week to reduce imports of Chinese textiles by as much as 35 percent over what it said was \$2 billion a year in illegal transshipments of Chinese textiles and clothing to the United States through third countries.

China responded with threats of retaliation. It also accused the United States of protectionism and threatened to seek international arbitration.

A commentary Tuesday in China's leading paper, the People's Daily, rejected the allegation of massive transshipments and called the U.S. action in reducing import quotas "unreasonable and in disregard of international and bilateral agreements."

But the Treasury official said China was now "eager to work something out."

The textile flare-up comes with U.S.-Chinese relations already troubled over China's human-rights policies and international arms sales. Relations would deteriorate further if Mr. Clinton decides in June not to continue China's favorable trade status.

Mr. Clinton has linked renewal of China's most-favored-nation status to improvements in human rights in China, where dissidents are imprisoned and speech is severely restricted.

Mr. Hosokawa promised

when he took office in August to take the kinds of steps Washington had been seeking to reduce regulations that foreign businesses say make it difficult to enter the Japanese market.

"We thought we would be leaning with the wind and not against it," Mr. Spero said. "That's why we're disappointed."

In the current talks, Japan has accused Washington of trying to manage trade by insisting on numerical targets for shrinking Japan's trade surplus.

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Mr. Hosokawa promised

## Chemical Sector Sets the Pace for German Wages

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — West German chemical-sector workers on Tuesday accepted a cut in inflation-adjusted wages in a deal expected to boost employment by injecting flexibility into Germany's rigid labor market.

A 2 percent wage rise agreed for the sector is well below the current inflation rate of around 3.5 percent.

A wage freeze for the first three months of a 15-month wage contract back-dated to the end of October last year means workers receive an effective rise of only 1.6 percent.

Economists said the pay deal was a realistic reflection of the continuing recession in Western Germany, where the economy contracted by 1.9 percent last year — a postwar record — and where unemployment has hit a record 2.5 million.

The latest sign of a weak economy came Tuesday with the news that West Germany's gross domestic product fell 0.7 percent in the fourth quarter from a year earlier. But Economy Minister Günter Rexrodt said the data masked a slight recovery during the year.

The chemical sector wage package is likely to set the tone for other sectors, especially the important metalworking industry, economists said.

The deal was worked out for 170,000 workers in the North-Rhine area but is expected to be adopted by the whole of the West German chemical industry's 700,000 employees.

Unions had initially sought a rise in line with inflation, but officials appeared satisfied with the result, especially as management had been calling for a total wage freeze.

An IG Chemie union official, Hans Terbrack, said, "The intention of the employers to achieve a wage freeze has been blocked."

J.P. Morgan's chief economist, Bernhard Eschweiler, said the deal was "an incredible deal. It marks a major breakthrough."

In addition to the 2 percent rise, the chemicals sector pact has opened up a new flexible corridor for working hours of between 35 and 40 hours a week, against a standard 37.5 hours.

Workers who opt to work less than 37.5 hours get less pay. Workers who put in more time will not receive overtime bonuses.

In a deal for the carmaker Volkswagen AG concluded last year, wages were not reduced by the same margin as a cut in the working week to four from five days.

Bank Julius Bär's chief economist, Gerhard Grebe, describing the chemical sector pact as "very, very important," said the agreement contained all the elements needed to take account of the current economic situation in Germany.

The flexibility would ensure job security and the envisaged pay levels would help Germany reduce high unit wage costs.

Mr. Grebe is now predicting average wage rises in west German industry of 2.2 percent this year, compared with 3.8 percent in 1993 and 6 percent in 1992.

Mr. Grebe said the chemicals sector deal implied that the powerful IG Metall metalworkers union would have to step down from its claim of a wage rise of up to 6 percent. The union has already said it is prepared to accept less, if employers offer job security.

## No Progress With Tokyo

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — A U.S. official said Tuesday that Washington was disappointed that talks on opening Japanese markets were "going nowhere" despite the change in government in Japan last year.

Joan Spero, undersecretary of state for economic affairs and agriculture, said negotiations on reducing barriers to American and other foreign products in Japan were making little progress.

She was in Tokyo to confer with Japanese officials and assess talks on a new framework for U.S.-Japanese economic relations, under an agreement reached last summer.

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## Westinghouse Sets Layoffs, Cuts Payout

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — After a tumultuous year in which angry investors forced out its chairman, Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Tuesday it would lay off 3,400 employees, cut \$651 million from earnings and cut its dividend in a turnaround effort.

Michael H. Jordan, the new chairman, said Westinghouse planned to spin off more businesses. And it will offer \$500 million in preferred stock to raise money and contribute \$200 million in common stock to its underfunded pension plan.

The moves, announced six months after Mr. Jordan was brought in to succeed Paul E. Lego, were aimed at restoring health to the company after years of slumping sales and multibillion-dollar losses in its financial-services unit.

The annual dividend will be cut in half, to 20 cents, and the company's stock was down 25 cents, to \$13.875, in Tuesday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange. But some securities analysts applauded the announcement.

Kemp Fuller Jr., vice president at RAS Securities Corp. in New York, said he expected further job cuts in the future as Westinghouse sells off pieces of its business, which range from defense to broadcasting to environmental cleanup.

Mr. Jordan, a former PepsiCo Inc. executive brought in to shake up the ailing company, said a total of 6,000 of Westinghouse's 55,000 jobs would be eliminated in the next two years, many through attrition.

Among the 3,400 being laid off are about one-quarter of the 900 employees' Electro-Mechanical Division in Chester, Pennsylvania. The division has been hurt by the drop in U.S. defense spending.

Mr. Lego stepped down a year ago under pressure from institutional investors angered by huge losses at Westinghouse Financial Services, which is being liquidated. Westinghouse has been further hurt by declining demand during the U.S. and European recessions.

Mr. Jordan said the company would take a \$500 million after-tax charge against fourth-quarter earnings because of the layoffs, the sale and restructuring of businesses he did not identify, and resolution of legal disputes.

In addition, the company is taking a \$95 million charge to add to a reserve related to discontinued operations, and a \$56 million after-tax reduction for an accounting change.

Mr. Jordan said the company had reduced its debt by \$3.2 billion in the past year, to \$5.2 billion.

Moody's Investors Service last week downgraded Westinghouse's debt to junk status.

## Newspaper Moves Into TV Arena

By William Glaberson  
New York Times Service

**PHILADELPHIA** — The newspaper industry's aggressive move into electronic media has taken a new step with the Philadelphia Inquirer's announcement that it will broadcast a local nightly newscast.

The move to present "tomorrow's newspaper tonight" is the latest and one of the most extensive by a major newspaper, reversing a decades-long stance by publishers who once saw television as the enemy. It reflects the growing activity of U.S. newspapers in electronic media as prime suppliers of information in the electronic age.

Some analysts forecast a day when personalized newspaper screens will include moving video images in addition to text.

Newspapers have been experimenting with various levels of participation in television recently. One of the most extensive projects so far is the year-old Chicagoand Television, a 24-hour cable news channel owned by Tribune Co. Its programming is produced with the cooperation of The Chicago Tribune.

P. Anthony Ridder, the president of the Inquirer's parent, Knight-Ridder Inc., announced the venture Monday. He said it was a step in the company's "evolution from print to a full-service information provider."

Describing the program as a nontraditional television newscast, Mr. Ridder said the hour-long program would be a prototype for other such Knight-Ridder ventures.

Knight-Ridder, which is based in Miami, is one of the country's largest newspaper companies, with \$2.4 billion in revenue.

To produce the program, Knight-Ridder created a subsidiary, KR Video Inc., which will report to Clark Hoyt, the company's vice president for news. Mr. Ridder said the company would make a

multimillion-dollar investment including hiring on- and off-camera staff for the program.

Executives said the program would follow the organization of the next morning's Inquirer and would include segments based on the newspaper's investigative journalism. But they said it would go far beyond a simple reading of articles that would appear in the next day's newspaper.

They said that as many as 50 television journalists would be briefed about coming newspaper reports and would prepare television reports on those subjects. Newspaper journalists will appear as interview guests.

Competitors said The Inquirer's resources would give its news program credibility. But, some of them said, television presents different challenges from those faced by print journalists.

"Having the resources of The Philadelphia Inquirer is a wonderful asset," said Roger LaMay, the news director of WTXF, the local Fox affiliate. "But how they're going to use those assets and how they're going to translate those assets to television remains to be seen."

■ **USA Today Turns a Profit**

Critics called it McPaper. Fast-food journalism. And worse. But USA Today has survived. And now, the newspaper that an analyst once labeled "the most unprofitable newspaper in the history of the world" has just completed its first profitable year.

The paper, which sells more than 65,000 copies a day in 90 countries outside the United States, still does not make a profit on its international edition, a spokesman said.

But after a decade of losses estimated at \$600 million, USA Today had an operating profit of \$13 million on revenue of \$367 million in 1993, according to an estimate by Tod A. Jacobs, a securities analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. The newspaper has said it made its first profit last year, but it has not said how much.

## QVC Won't Lift Bid for Paramount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — QVC Network Inc. said Tuesday it did not plan to raise its bid for Paramount Communications Inc. in spite of a revised rival offer by Viacom Inc.

"I still think Paramount is a great opportunity," said Barry Diller, chairman of QVC. "But the bids are in, and let the public decide. As for me, I'm finished."

QVC, a home shopping channel operator, and Viacom, owner of MTV, Nickelodeon and other cable networks, have been fighting over Paramount since September.

Both companies are offering combinations of cash and stock for Paramount, which owns a major Hollywood studio, the Simon & Schuster book publishing operation and two New York sports teams, the Rangers of hockey and the Knicks of basketball.

Analysts have said the bid from QVC is higher than Viacom's latest offer. Paramount's board has endorsed the QVC offer and is scheduled to meet Wednesday to consider the latest Viacom bid.

The new Viacom bid contains about \$700 million more cash than the QVC offer, but analysts said the stock portion is so low that the total value of the offer is less than QVC's.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

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banker and client. It's also about



## MARKET DIARY

## Stocks End Lower On Profit-Taking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Stocks fell in active trading Tuesday as the blue-chip sector's steady advance since the start of the year and Monday's record-setting rally attracted profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 44.74 points, to a

## N.Y. Stocks

record 3,865.51 on Monday, slipped 15.20 points, to 3,850.31.

Eleven issues declined for the first time since the start of the year.

Treasury securities were mixed. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was down 1/32 to 100 1/32.

The issue's yield, which moves in the opposite direction of its price, was 6.24 percent, up from 6.23 percent on Monday. Traders said the bond market gave up most of its early gains after Johnson Redbook, which tracks retail sales, reported sales during the first week of January jumped 5 percent from December.

Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said the market had moved since the start of the year "in an almost predictable way and that almost always invites some profit-taking."

Mr. Bloch said a modest pull-

back would be "a positive for the market. It will take off from the upside pressure. We need to pause for a day or two."

Telefonos de Mexico led the most-active list on the New York Stock Exchange, jumping 1 1/4 to 60 1/4. The stock traded actively for a second day amid reports the Mexican government would sell its remaining 1.5 percent stake through a convertible bond offering.

American Express followed, rising 1 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Echo Bay Mines led the American Stock Exchange active, up 1/4 to 14 1/4. Gold was up about \$3 an ounce.

Schlumberger rose 1 1/4 to 59 1/4 amid reports Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette cut its investment rating on the stock to "neutral" from "moderately attractive."

Seagate Technology was down 1 1/4 to 24 1/4 after reporting fiscal second-quarter earnings of 39 cents a share compared with 91 cents in the year-ago period.

Biogen Inc. shot up nearly 10 percent after an analyst at Vector Securities upgraded the stock and an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. gave it a "buy" rating on optimism about the company's treatment for multiple sclerosis. The stock was up 4 1/4 to 45 1/4. (UPI, AP, Bloomberg)

## Weak German Economy Depresses the Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark and most other major currencies on Tuesday amid growing pessimism about the lackluster German economy.

There were also expectations that a series of data due later this week may show growth in the United States.

"Nobody likes the Deutsche mark right now," said Peter Michaels, assistant vice president at

any currency until the second half of the year," when the German economy starts to show signs of life, said Martha Eden, vice president at Bancap Group, a currency trading firm.

The market was also expected to closely watch a series of U.S. data expected in the course of this week, notably a producer price report for the month of December which is due on Wednesday. That report was expected to indicate whether inflation is rising fast enough to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

The pound weakened against the dollar but it rose against the mark, buoyed by growing confidence in the British economy. The pound rose to a five-and-a-half-month high of 2.576 DM, up from 2.586 DM on Monday. "Out of all the currencies in Europe, the U.K. is in the best economic shape," said John Nelson, chief foreign-exchange dealer at Barclays Bank.

The pound weakened, however, against the dollar, dipping to \$1.4900, down from \$1.4930.

The dollar rose to 1.4780 Swiss francs from 1.4715 francs and to 5.9210 French francs from 5.9060 francs. (Bloomberg, AP)

## Foreign Exchange

Fuji Bank. Concern about Germany's lingering economic slump is keeping pressure on the country's currency, he said.

The dollar closed Tuesday at 1.7419 DM, up from 1.7337 DM on Monday. It has risen four pence against the mark since Dec. 29. The dollar rose to 112.495 yen from 112.250 yen.

The mark fell after major currencies Monday after the German government said gross domestic product fell 1.3 percent in 1993. The report prompted speculation that the Bundesbank would cut interest rates soon to spur growth.

"The mark won't do well against

Jan. 11

## The Dow

Daily changes of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

| Vol.  | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

AMEX Most Active

| Vol.  | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| Amgen | 54.02 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

NYSE Diary

| Adv. | Decl. | Unch. | Prev. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |
| 1002 | 1324  | 10    | 10    |

AMEX Diary

| Adv. | Decl. | Unch. | Prev. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |
| 310  | 230   | 10    | 10    |

NASDAQ Diary

| Adv. | Decl. | Unch. | Prev. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |
| 1265 | 1265  | 10    | 10    |

Jan. 11

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

|             |         |         |         |        |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Indus       | 3850.31 | 3865.51 | 3850.31 | -15.20 |
| Trans       | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Chem        | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Comp        | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Health      | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Tele        | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Auto        | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Food        | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Energy      | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Metals      | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Real Estate | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| Utilities   | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| SP 500      | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |
| SP 100      | 124.14  | 124.14  | 124.14  | -0.10  |

Standard & Poor's Indexes

| High  | Low   | Close | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

NYSE Indexes

| High  | Low   | Close | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

NASDAQ Indexes

| High  | Low   | Close | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

AMEX Stock Index

| High  | Low   | Close | Chg. |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |
| 53.75 | 53.75 | 53.75 | +1/4 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Class          | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 30 Bonds       | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | +0.07 |
| 10 Utilities   | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | +0.07 |
| 10 Industrials | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | +0.07 |

Market Sales

| NYSE 4 p.m. volume | NYSE 4 p.m. volume | NYSE 4 p.m. volume |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |
| 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         | 34,400,000         |

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

| Buy       | Sell      | Short     |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |
| 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 | 1,172,000 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Call   | Put    | Call   | Put    | Call   | Put    |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |
| 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 |

Source: CBOE

Jan. 11

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class High Low Prev. Close

|             |        |        |        |       |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00 | -0.10 |

Food

| Class       | High   | Low    | Prev. Close |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |
| COCOA (LCE) | 107.00 | 107.00 | 107.00      |

Industrials

| Class | High |  |
|-------|------|--|
|-------|------|--|



## Conde Faults Bank of Spain's Banesto Action

By Ana Westley

MADRID — Mario Conde, the ousted chairman of Banco Español de Crédito, claimed Tuesday that the Bank of Spain's intervention late last month was unnecessary. Breaking the silence he had maintained since he was dismissed by Spanish monetary authorities Dec. 28, Mr. Conde admitted that Banesto "had problems" but that these were greatly overstated by the banking authorities and could have been solved this year if his own rescue plan, backed by J.P. Morgan & Co., had been given a chance.

Mr. Conde insisted that the bank's liquidity, solvency and stability in no way warranted the central bank's decision to take over, and he quibbled over the central bank's accounting criteria. At a news conference, Mr. Conde disputed every figure that the central bank had used as a justification for its emergency takeover of Spain's third-largest bank, measured by deposits. But he ruled out dramatic legal confrontation with authorities, saying he was filing only an "ordinary administrative appeal," or legal affidavit, rejecting the Bank of Spain report. Mr. Conde said he was discarding other legal options to safeguard the image of Spain's financial institutions.

Mr. Conde defended his management of Banesto, which he said had the full backing of J.P. Morgan. The U.S. institution had picked Banesto as its first high-risk, high-return investment in its Corstar fund, which had an 8.17 percent stake in the troubled Spanish bank. A Morgan vice chairman, Roberto Mendoza, was a Banesto board member as well. Mr. Conde insisted that he had the full support of Morgan only days before the central bank's takeover.

The Bank of Spain hastily took over Banesto claiming the entire financial system was threatened. The central bank governor, Luis Angel Rojo, told the legislature that Banesto had a gross shortfall of 500 billion pesetas (\$3.5 billion), a figure Mr. Conde said was overestimated by 400 billion pesetas. The new managers fear the shortfall could be much higher than the central bank's calculation.

The Bank of Spain report rejected Mr. Conde's restructuring plan as insufficient and unrealistic. It also questioned his accounting methods.

The banker, who came to represent the "get-rich-quick" schemes of the late 1980s and was a flamboyant idol for many young people, admitted he made "some mistakes" but blamed Banesto's problems on the generalized Spanish recession.

Defending shareholders and his own 5 percent stake in Banesto, Mr. Conde said a capital reduction was unnecessary. Banesto's new chairman, Alfredo Sáenz, is negotiating a salvage plan that will try to protect investors' equity from being drastically slashed or wiped out, according to a top manager of the new crisis team management.

"I have all my net worth tied up in the Banesto investment, so you can imagine how important the bank is to me," he added. He said he has not yet taken a decision whether to appear at the next shareholders meeting that will be asked to approve the rescue plan.

"Conde appeared to be totally conciliatory to salvage his own patrimony," said Emilio Ontiveros, a director at Analisis Financiero Internacional. "The impression we have is that he is not looking for combat although he tried to save face."

## EMI Debuts in Frankfurt

### New Chief Vows to Resist Manipulation

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — His first words were "I understand both German and French," but Alexandre Lamfalussy, president of the new European Monetary Institute, said Tuesday that he would resist monetary manipulation in either tongue.

"The Bundesbank is one of 12 central banks represented within the EMI," Mr. Lamfalussy said after the institute's inaugural meeting in Frankfurt's City Hall.

"Some are more equal than others," he said, acknowledging the Bundesbank's place as the most powerful central bank in the European Union. "But I will not accept any greater influence from the Bundesbank sitting here than if I were sitting at the top of a mountain somewhere else," he added, in neutral English.

He also said there had been "no decision" yet on a director-general for the institute, though France has lobbied for front-row representation.

The central bank's declaration of independence was music to the ears of Germans, who widely regard the political independence of the Bundesbank as vital, and a sign that Mr. Lamfalussy, who was known as the central bank's central banker in his previous capacity as head of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, intends to play an active role in moderating and defining European monetary policy.

"You can be persuasive, you can try to understand how the others are thinking and you may come to a joint conclusion that there is an interest that we cooperate," he said, describing how he sees his role as mediator between Europe's sometimes argumentative central banks.

Mr. Lamfalussy also said that the institute, the forerunner of a European central bank, would immediately go about its business of establishing a framework for monetary policy monitoring and coordination with the goal of introducing a single currency within the European Union by the end of this decade.

The timetable has "slipped" from its original deadline of 1997 as a result of two exchange-rate crises, but otherwise stands a reasonable chance of being fulfilled by 1999, he said, noting a "remarkable process of convergence" among Europe's largest economies.

Though the first meeting of the institute was largely ceremonial, its council, which is made up of Mr. Lamfalussy and the governors of each of the 12 European Union member central banks, made its first personnel decision, naming the Irish central banker as its vice president, Maurice Doyle. "I have a sensitivity for those areas of the European Union which aren't among the richest countries," Mr. Lamfalussy said.

The monetary institute plans to meet on an irregular basis in Basel until it finds a suitable headquarters in Frankfurt. Its list of possible sites includes the Messeturm, Europe's tallest office building, but Mr. Lamfalussy said he was still accepting offers.

About 130 people will meet the institute's staffing needs through the end of the year, after which it will slowly build up to about 250 employees over the course of two years, he said. Its pay scale will be based on comparable European Union compensation, he said, with his own salary loosely tied to that of a vice president in the European Commission, the EU's executive body.

## Carmakers Turn to EU For Help In Crisis

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European carmakers, forecasting only a small recovery in sales this year, on Tuesday called on the European Union for help in restructuring the industry, which is in its worst crisis since World War II.

"We are not requesting money for the automobile industry to keep it competitive," Giorgio Garuzzo, president of the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said. In the association's white paper on industrial restructuring released on Tuesday, the body called on the European Commission "to create the appropriate framework conditions to support the industry's own efforts."

These conditions, Mr. Garuzzo said, included helping cushion the blow of large job cuts expected in the restructuring. "Training and re-conversion programs are most welcome," he said.

Some analysts said they thought major carmakers could make job cuts of 10 percent in 1994 from a work force of more than one million in 1992.

The white paper also called on European countries to reduce employers' costs and said the traditional "non-supportive" relationship of government and industry should be changed to a more cooperative one.

Mr. Garuzzo said sales of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles in the 12-nation European Union were expected to rise by less than 2 percent in 1994.

"Even if one believes that the downturn in the European automobile market may have bottomed out, the expected improvements will be very modest and extremely slow," he said.

A recovery will depend on sharply lower interest rates, slower growth in unemployment, a marked recovery in consumer confidence and a pickup in world trade growth, he said.

His association said West European car registrations fell a provisional 15 percent in 1993 to 11.5 million from 13.5 million in 1992.

For the European Union alone, the decline was 15.3 percent to 10.7 million.

Mr. Garuzzo said Japanese carmakers continued to win market share in Europe in 1993 despite the slump in sales.

## Key Banks Accept Metallgesellschaft Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, Metallgesellschaft AG's two largest shareholders, said Tuesday that they had approved a 3.2 billion Deutsche mark (\$1.85 billion) rescue plan for the ailing metals conglomerate.

The announcement came a day ahead of the Jan. 12 deadline for creditor banks to accept the plan, which was presented by Karl-Josef Neukirchen, Metallgesellschaft's new chairman, and calls for a stock issue as well as a debt-for-equity swap to recapitalize the company.

Metallgesellschaft said it faced potential cumulative losses of 3.3 billion DM for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1993, and faces insolvency if the rescue plan is rejected.

Deutsche Bank is both one of the main creditors of Metallgesellschaft as well as a major shareholder, with a 10.65 percent stake. Ronald Schmitz, a Deutsche management board member, is chairman of the supervisory board

at Metallgesellschaft, and the bank is chairman of the coordinating committee of creditor banks. Dresdner owns 12.6 percent of Metallgesellschaft.

The bank announcements lent support to the perception that the rescue plan would be accepted. Metallgesellschaft shares rose 3 DM on Tuesday to close at 236 DM.

"Metallgesellschaft will survive," said Martin Kohlhauss, chief executive of Commerzbank AG. "It will be in existence the day after tomorrow, and the day after that."

There were signs of dissent, however, in the German banking community. Deutsche Bank criticized top managers of Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Hannover for publicly challenging the rescue.

Margareta Mathiopoulos, a press spokeswoman for Norddeutsche, quoted Manfred Bodin, the bank's chief executive, as saying that the

bank was not in agreement with the rescue plan.

Deutsche Bank said that the statements had been "extremely unprofessional" under the circumstances and dangerous for the entire rescue effort. "In addition, the statements are not representative of the general feeling" among the creditor banks, it added.

Mr. Bodin said that not all of the 120 creditor banks will approve the plan, according to Ms. Mathiopoulos.

Deutsche Bank rejected the suggestion from Norddeutsche that shareholders must contribute disproportionately to the rescue by accepting an equity writedown. Deutsche Bank did note that shareholders would suffer dilution.

Despite the bankers' dispute, a consensus has emerged among German analysts that Metallgesellschaft will not be allowed to fail.

The consequences for Metallgesellschaft's numerous suppliers and

its 60,000 employees worldwide make it too important to be allowed to go under, said Michael Brocker, an analyst at Bank Julius Bär. "In any event, it will survive."

Analysts expect a second step in the restructuring to begin soon after the financing plan is accepted and that this will entail the sale of operations with combined revenue of up to 6 billion DM and about 20,000 employees.

Aside from the banks, other large shareholders, including Germany's largest insurer, Allianz AG Holding, and Daimler-Benz AG, have said less about their intentions, but analysts surveyed felt these companies have little choice but to accept the company's proposals.

"We agree with the restructuring plan and we are willing to support it," said Ursula Metzger-Stem, a spokeswoman for Daimler-Benz, "but everyone must take part." If this did not happen, she added, "we would have to reconsider our position." (Bloomberg, APX)

## Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2400          | 3000                  | 2400         |
| 2200          | 2800                  | 2200         |
| 2000          | 2600                  | 2000         |
| 1800          | 2400                  | 1800         |
| 1600          | 2200                  | 1600         |
| 1400          | 2000                  | 1400         |
| 1200          | 1800                  | 1200         |
| 1000          | 1600                  | 1000         |
| 800           | 1400                  | 800          |
| 600           | 1200                  | 600          |
| 400           | 1000                  | 400          |
| 200           | 800                   | 200          |
| 0             | 600                   | 0            |

| Exchange                  | Index    | Tuesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Amsterdam AEX             | 1,742.31 | 1,742.31      | 1,742.31    | +0.10    |
| Brussels Stock Index      | 2,226.75 | 2,226.75      | 2,226.75    | +0.25    |
| Frankfurt DAX             | 2,444.61 | 2,444.61      | 2,444.61    | +0.18    |
| Frankfurt FAZ             | 2,444.61 | 2,444.61      | 2,444.61    | +0.18    |
| Helsinki HEX              | 1,742.31 | 1,742.31      | 1,742.31    | +0.10    |
| London Financial Times 30 | 2,606.70 | 2,606.70      | 2,606.70    | +0.32    |
| London FTSE 100           | 3,473.86 | 3,473.86      | 3,473.86    | +0.78    |
| Madrid General Index      | 3,511.58 | 3,511.58      | 3,511.58    | +1.04    |
| Milan MIB                 | 3,511.58 | 3,511.58      | 3,511.58    | +0.22    |
| Paris CAC 40              | 2,331.33 | 2,331.33      | 2,331.33    | +0.61    |
| Stockholm Affarsvaerlden  | 1,730.74 | 1,730.74      | 1,730.74    | +0.32    |
| Vienna Stock Index        | 498.77   | 498.77        | 498.77      | +1.01    |
| Zurich SMI                | 1,042.24 | 1,042.24      | 1,042.24    | +0.31    |

Sources: Reuters, APX, International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Lehman Brothers said it has handed over stock worth more than £27 million (\$40.4 million) to the liquidator chasing the missing millions belonging to the pension funds of companies owned by Robert Maxwell.
- LWT (Holdings) PLC, owner of London Weekend Television, expects 1993 pretax profit to rise 43 percent, boosting hopes that shareholders will reject a hostile bid from its rival, Granada Group PLC. Granada said its bid is still 24.5 times LWT earnings.
- Tipbook PLC said it had cut the price of its sale for cash of its container division to Transamerica Corp by £73 million to £757 million.
- Usiner-Sacilor of France said its majority stake in the bankrupt company Searstal AG to the German regional government of Saarland for 1 Deutsche mark (58 cents), the state's economy ministry said.
- Karstadt AG, the department-store chain, said sales for 1993 rose about 1.2 percent, to 20.8 billion Deutsche marks.
- Deutsche Aerospace AG said it rejected a proposal by Lower Saxony government to save a Deutsche Airbus plant from being shut down. The plan would have involved continuing to maintain civilian aircraft.
- The European Commission said it had cleared the planned takeover of Nobel Industrier AB of Sweden by Dutch Akzo NV.
- Arianespace SA's chief executive, Charles Bigot, said 1993 sales would be about 4.5 billion French francs (\$764.4 million) and that the company planned to launch 30 rockets in the next 36 months.
- Hermès International SCA, the French luxury-goods concern, said it has revised upward its 1993 net profit forecast to 200 million French francs from 175 million francs.
- Banca Commerciale Italiana's public offering will be a "twin" to that of Credito Italiano's, said Romano Prodi, chairman of IRI, the Italian state holding company that plans to sell its 57.4 percent stake in the bank.
- The European Union's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, has asked other commissioners for their views on clearing a joint venture in the steel tube sector among IRI's Iva SpA unit, Mannesmann-Röhren-Werke and Vallourec's Vallourec, sources said.
- Générale de Banque SA, Belgium's biggest bank, said 1993's second-half net consolidated profit was in line with the first-half total of 5.8 billion Belgian francs (\$161.6 million).
- Spanish unemployment was 17.54 percent in December, up 0.98 percent.

Bloomberg, AP, APX, UPI

## NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

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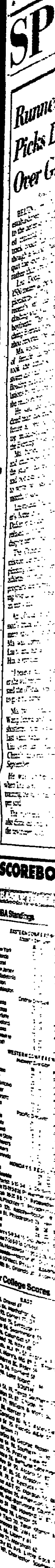








# Magic's Victory: Discreetly Sweet





# SPORTS

## Runner Picks Love Over Glory

By Christopher Clary

BEIJING — China's sports establishment raced Tuesday to the defense of the iron-fisted training practices of the track coach Ma Junren, even though a world-champion has quit the sport at the age of 20 rather than abide by his rules.

Liu Dong, who won the 1500 meters at the world championships in Tokyo last year, recently left the team after clashing with Ma over having a boyfriend. The official Yangcheng Evening News of Guangzhou reported the details.

Ma, whose "Family Army" of female distance runners took the athletic world by storm last year, accused Liu of flouting national sports regulations by refusing to break off the relationship.

He said the affair jeopardized team discipline and Liu's future as one of the world's top middle-distance runners, the Evening News said.

Ma hurled Liu's suitcase and championship cup down the stairs, halted her wages and bonuses and ordered her to write two self-criticism a month, it said.

Liu instead fled to her mother's home in a village outside Dalian in northeast China and refused to return to the team despite her mother's pleading.

The Chinese Sports Commission defended Ma by explaining that male and female athletes in national training programs are barred from having love affairs or marrying at an early age.

An official in the commission's track and field department said by telephone that Ma was correct in ordering Liu to end her affair with Cui Hui, a sprinter.

"I believe that sooner or later she will return to the team," said the official, who declined to give his name.

Ma, two of whose charges, Wang Junxia and Qu Yunxia, shattered three world records last year, began bawling with Liu over her romance after China's national games last September.

He "was further enraged" when Liu failed to turn up for training, the state-run newspaper said.

The boyfriend, Cui, was also dismissed and sent home, the newspaper said.



Kjetil-André Aamodt blew down the longest and toughest giant slalom course on the cup circuit to increase his overall lead and move atop the giant slalom standings.

## German Town Makes It Up to U.S. Luger

By Christopher Clary

New York Times Service

OBERHOF, Germany — Once again, Duncan Kennedy found himself surrounded in this quiet, thickly forested town. Only this time, the group of Germans, helping him in various ways to do with Nazi power, racial slurs, or swift kicks to the ribs.

Nineteen fourth-graders and their accordion-wielding teacher descended on the finish line of Oberhof's huge run to serenade the American Olympian to the strains of "Komm, du lieber Augustin," the anthem of the German state of Thuringia, and "Happy Birthday" (so what if Kennedy turned 26 in December).

The schoolchildren also came bearing gifts: flowers, chocolates, balloons, and a good-luck charm — a small, colorful, U.S. and German flag, and brightly colored messages including "Duncan Kennedy is my model" and "Duncan Kennedy is a very brave man" and above all "Welcome back to Oberhof."

"I got letters from all these chil-

den right after the incident," Kennedy said. "I was hoping I'd get the chance to meet them."

The "incident" took place here on the night of Oct. 29 when Kennedy and some of his fellow American lugers were celebrating a teammate's birthday in the Kurpark.

## The thorniest problem for Kennedy and his teammates may be finding time to huge.

klause, a local discotheque and bar. Near midnight, a group of 15 skinheads from the nearby city of Suhl allegedly began making money gestures and shouting "mege" at Robert Phipps, the lone black member of the American team.

As the lugers ran out of the bar, Kennedy turned to face the group and give Phipps time to escape. He received a beating, a bruise on his head, and a first-hand appreciation for the scope of the racist, anti-foreigner violence that has plagued Germany since unification.

"It represents a problem of racism in the world," said Kennedy, who will compete in the World Cup event here Saturday and testify if necessary in the trial of two of his attackers on Jan. 17 in Suhl. "It's nice to see these children taking a stand."

Oberhof, which has 2,400 inhab-

itants, has searched its collective soul since the attack roused it from a pleasant slumber that dates from the Weimar Republic, when it was a popular vacation spot, and continued under East Germany's Socialist system, where it was the training ground for most of the nation's star winter athletes.

Police patrols were increased — a full-time officer will soon be assigned to the city — and a new youth club was opened to keep Oberhof's teenagers safe from the clutches of idleness.

"We wanted to show the world that what happened to the Americans was not the real Oberhof or the real Germany," said Göbel, who greeted the returning lugers with flowers when they arrived by car from Igls, Austria.



Duncan Kennedy, kneeling, and Robert Phipps preparing with their U.S. teammates for practice on Oberhof's huge run.

## FBI Aiding in Attack Case

The FBI has entered the case to help Detroit police identify the man who attacked figure skater Nancy Kerrigan last week, wire services reported.

Three videotapes made about the time of Thursday's attack, when Kerrigan was practicing for the U.S. Figure Skating Championships, are being checked by the FBI. One tape carried a glimpse of the man who struck Kerrigan once with a heavy rod before fleeing.

"The FBI has looked at the tapes this morning and last night and they are going to assist us in some enhancement," Detroit Deputy Police Chief Benny Napoleon said Monday. "They have made it a priority."

The tapes were flown Tuesday to FBI headquarters in Washington for further analysis.

The assailant remained at large. Police were pursuing several leads Monday, Napoleon said, but he declined to elaborate.

The Detroit Free Press reported Tuesday that police are investigating whether a fan of Tonya Harding, who won her second national title when Kerrigan could not compete, was involved in the attack.

Kerrigan should begin skating again within a week, the doctor who performed a magnetic resonance imaging test on her injured right knee said.

Dan Bradley, who performed the test in Peabody, Mass., said it showed no damage to the kneecap or ligaments.

"We are optimistic," Bradley said in a statement. "The swelling in the knee has stabilized, and there is an improved range of motion, although the quadriceps muscle is still weak. She has a 75-degree range of motion right now. That is double the range she had at my last examination, 24 hours ago."

(AP, N17)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct. |
| New York           | 19 | 13 | .594 |
| Orlando            | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Miami              | 17 | 15 | .529 |
| Heat               | 16 | 16 | .500 |
| Philadelphia       | 15 | 17 | .469 |
| Boston             | 14 | 18 | .438 |
| Washington         | 13 | 19 | .406 |
| Charlotte          | 12 | 20 | .375 |
| Atlanta            | 11 | 21 | .344 |
| Chicago            | 10 | 22 | .313 |
| Cleveland          | 9  | 23 | .282 |
| Indiana            | 8  | 24 | .250 |
| Albuquerque        | 7  | 25 | .219 |
| Detroit            | 6  | 26 | .188 |
| CENTRAL CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
| San Antonio        | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Phoenix            | 17 | 15 | .529 |
| Portland           | 16 | 16 | .500 |
| Golden State       | 15 | 17 | .469 |
| L.A. Clippers      | 14 | 18 | .438 |
| Utah               | 13 | 19 | .406 |
| Sacramento         | 12 | 20 | .375 |
| WESTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
| Los Angeles        | 19 | 13 | .594 |
| San Diego          | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Memphis            | 17 | 15 | .529 |
| San Jose           | 16 | 16 | .500 |
| Seattle            | 15 | 17 | .469 |
| Denver             | 14 | 18 | .438 |
| Minnesota          | 13 | 19 | .406 |
| Portland           | 12 | 20 | .375 |
| Phoenix            | 11 | 21 | .344 |
| Golden State       | 10 | 22 | .313 |
| L.A. Clippers      | 9  | 23 | .282 |
| Utah               | 8  | 24 | .250 |
| Sacramento         | 7  | 25 | .219 |
| Detroit            | 6  | 26 | .188 |

### THE AP TOP 25

| Rank | Team              | W  | L  | Pct. |
|------|-------------------|----|----|------|
| 1    | North Carolina    | 21 | 3  | .875 |
| 2    | Duke              | 20 | 4  | .833 |
| 3    | Michigan          | 19 | 5  | .792 |
| 4    | Arizona           | 18 | 6  | .750 |
| 5    | UCLA              | 17 | 7  | .706 |
| 6    | Stanford          | 16 | 8  | .667 |
| 7    | Georgia Tech      | 15 | 9  | .625 |
| 8    | Illinois          | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| 9    | Washington        | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| 10   | Ohio State        | 12 | 12 | .500 |
| 11   | Florida           | 11 | 13 | .455 |
| 12   | Kentucky          | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| 13   | Arizona State     | 9  | 15 | .375 |
| 14   | Wake Forest       | 8  | 16 | .333 |
| 15   | Nebraska          | 7  | 17 | .294 |
| 16   | Georgia           | 6  | 18 | .250 |
| 17   | LSU               | 5  | 19 | .208 |
| 18   | South Carolina    | 4  | 20 | .167 |
| 19   | Alabama           | 3  | 21 | .125 |
| 20   | Mississippi State | 2  | 22 | .091 |

## SIDELINES

### UEFA to Investigate

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — UEFA will investigate allegations that the Italian soccer club Torino engaged in improper financial dealings and hired prostitutes to entertain referees, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Torino risks being expelled from European competition if the charges are proven. It is to play the English club Arsenal in the quarterfinals of the Cup Winners' Cup in March.

Jan Brzanec was dismissed as manager of the struggling Premier League club Southampton.

Cameroon has hired Henri Michel, former coach of the French national team, to run the West African nation's World Cup soccer campaign.

Abedi Pele Ayew, the Ghanaian international who plays for the French first division club Lyon, has won a third straight African Footballer of the Year award.

## Winston Leading Whitbread

The Associated Press

SOUTHAMPTON, England — Dennis Comer's decision to split from the rest of the fleet paid off Tuesday, as the American yacht Winston sailed into the lead in the third leg of the Whitbread 'Round the World Race.

The Whitbread 60 Winston went from 10th place to first in less than 24 hours after Comer sailed south of the other yachts in search of stronger westerly winds for the 3,613-nautical-mile leg from Fremantle, Australia, to Auckland, New Zealand.

Tuesday evening, Comer's boat reported an average speed of 11.2 knots, more than twice that of its nearest rivals.

In second place, 30 miles off the lead, the Swiss Maxi Merit Cup led a closely grouped pack. Another Maxi, New Zealand Endeavor, was two miles further back, with several Whitbread 60s — Spain's Galicia 93 Pescanova, the European entry Intrum Justitia and the Japanese-New Zealand entries Tokio and Yamaha — all within six miles.

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### Major College Scores

| Team              | W  | L  | Pct. |
|-------------------|----|----|------|
| North Carolina    | 21 | 3  | .875 |
| Duke              | 20 | 4  | .833 |
| Michigan          | 19 | 5  | .792 |
| Arizona           | 18 | 6  | .750 |
| UCLA              | 17 | 7  | .706 |
| Stanford          | 16 | 8  | .667 |
| Georgia Tech      | 15 | 9  | .625 |
| Illinois          | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Washington        | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| Ohio State        | 12 | 12 | .500 |
| Florida           | 11 | 13 | .455 |
| Kentucky          | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| Arizona State     | 9  | 15 | .375 |
| Wake Forest       | 8  | 16 | .333 |
| Nebraska          | 7  | 17 | .294 |
| Georgia           | 6  | 18 | .250 |
| LSU               | 5  | 19 | .208 |
| South Carolina    | 4  | 20 | .167 |
| Alabama           | 3  | 21 | .125 |
| Mississippi State | 2  | 22 | .091 |

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct. |
| N.Y. Rangers       | 22 | 12 | .646 |
| New Jersey         | 21 | 13 | .615 |
| Pittsburgh         | 20 | 14 | .588 |
| Philadelphia       | 19 | 15 | .559 |
| Washington         | 18 | 16 | .529 |
| Quebec             | 17 | 17 | .500 |
| Montreal           | 16 | 18 | .471 |
| Ottawa             | 15 | 19 | .441 |
| Calgary            | 14 | 20 | .412 |
| Edmonton           | 13 | 21 | .382 |
| WESTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
| Los Angeles        | 21 | 13 | .615 |
| San Jose           | 20 | 14 | .588 |
| San Diego          | 19 | 15 | .559 |
| Minnesota          | 18 | 16 | .529 |
| St. Louis          | 17 | 17 | .500 |
| Chicago            | 16 | 18 | .471 |
| Winnipeg           | 15 | 19 | .441 |
| Colorado           | 14 | 20 | .412 |
| Utah               | 13 | 21 | .382 |

## OLYMPIC SPORTS

### World Cup Skiing

**WORLD CUP SLALOM**  
 Results: Austria's Kjetil André Aamodt won the slalom with a time of 2:50.47, followed by Richard Kröll of Austria at 2:50.86, and third place by Kjetil André Aamodt at 2:51.10.

**WORLD CUP SUPER-G**  
 Results: Austria's Kjetil André Aamodt won the super-G with a time of 1:40.47, followed by Richard Kröll of Austria at 1:40.86, and third place by Kjetil André Aamodt at 1:41.10.

**WORLD CUP DOWNHILL**  
 Results: Austria's Kjetil André Aamodt won the downhill with a time of 1:40.47, followed by Richard Kröll of Austria at 1:40.86, and third place by Kjetil André Aamodt at 1:41.10.

## CRICKET

### TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT

South Africa vs. New Zealand, Australia vs. New Zealand, and South Africa vs. Australia. The tournament is taking place in New Zealand.

## SOCCER

### ENGLISH FA CUP

Third Round. Results: Arsenal vs. Manchester United, Liverpool vs. Chelsea, and Tottenham vs. Everton.

## QUOTABLE

Senior golfer Jim Ferree, on being named as one of the year by The Mathews Foundation for Prostate Cancer Research: "That's a nice honor, but the problem is, you have to get cancer to get it, so it's not such a good deal, is it?"



## OBSERVER

## Good Morning, TV!

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Woke up the other morning, turned on the TV, they were doing colon cancer.

Started the coffee, got the paper off the front steps, Page One was long blood: not enough being donated. Worried while about whether there'd be enough life-saving hospital blood in case some sick devil got an artery accidentally severed while cutting his breakfast grapefruit.

Decided to risk it anyway and turned to sports pages, which were long alcohol and suicide. Also on ligaments, separated shoulders, pulled hamstrings, ruptured pinal disks, artificial hips, necrotic joints, rotator-cuff surgery.

Turned to comics page while wondering what ever happened to the good old Charley horse. Who was Charley? How come they named the Charley horse after him? Why don't papers, television, radio ever give you this kind of useful info?

Turned to ivory-tower crowd — columnists, pundits, know-it-alls, how-ifs. They were doing pariahs, hospital bills, suicide and fatal gunshot wounds.

Turned to the coffee, then remembered a couple of weeks or months ago when some news guy using coffee disease said the latest study showed coffee was either good or bad for you if you were pregnant.

Couldn't remember which but, not being pregnant anyhow, figured it was O.K. to drink some and did while turning on the TV again.

Switched to another channel. It was doing weight loss. Willard Scott, looking emaciated, nevertheless claimed he felt better than I did, which was probably true if he hadn't started his day with colon cancer, suicide, prostate, necrotic joints, breast cancer, paranoia.

Switched to yet another channel. It was doing AIDS. Turned off the TV, turned to National Public Radio hoping to catch Daniel Schorr saying something interesting. No, NPR was doing dialysis.

Stayed with it a while anyhow, listening to the public broadcast station and you're in deep track thousands of miles around.

Rock pounders, banjo pluckers, Nashville weepers, talk-show yakkers trying to make everybody feel absolutely terrible.

Might as well take the diabetes and be thankful public radio's not serving up its usual diet of starvation, intestinal worms, birth defects and badly fitted prosthetic devices for third-world amputees.

This time it wasn't serving up Daniel Schorr either, so I clicked the remote and plunged back into TV. It was doing Alzheimer's. Escape from the media's daily disease assault looked futile, so decided to hunker down and let them lay the Alzheimer's on me.

In the early days of the media's total infatuation with disease I always listened with hypochondria's devotion and soon discovered there are only two basic disease stories.

Story Number One follows the "latest-scientific-research" plot. It says either (1) that the latest scientific research proves that something you've always enjoyed or thought was good for you is killing you, or

(2) that the latest scientific research shows the earlier scientific research was wrong, so you can quit worrying about it.

In Story Number Two, everybody's hopes of living forever are raised by news of a scientific breakthrough that may wipe out the disease you dread most. Hope is then immediately crushed by news that while years and years of more research remain to be done before a new miracle reaches the drugstore, it's also possible the new breakthrough may turn out to be a dud.

The Alzheimer's story was in the Number Two category: fresh progress in the lab, but don't think they'll wipe it out before your turn comes, Dad.

So I flicked the remote, got another channel. They were doing cystic fibrosis. After that they abandoned disease long enough to do death by shellfire in Sarajevo, some funerals of American policemen shot to death by testy youths, and the usual Supreme Court refusal to stop the latest execution by lethal injection, after which they did fatal tissue implants.

That was breakfast, as usual.

New York Times Service

## Winger: Landing With No Flight Plan

By Jan Hoffman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Late one recent wintry afternoon, the chilly river light settled into the living room of one of the two penthouse apartments that Debra Winger owns in an Upper West Side building in New York City. Wearing jeans and an indifferent white pullover, worn gray socks and no shoes, no makeup, Winger poured herbal tea and curled up on the couch. She took a sip. Then she took aim.

She recited from her recent press clippings: "After eight years of lackluster parades, Debra Winger is back. Back? Excuse me, but what was working with Bertolucci in the Sahara Desert — chopped liver?" she asked, her sleepy, sandpapered voice rasping to an indignant squeak.

Audiences still remember her for her roles in the early 1980s: as the mechanical bull-riding wife in "Urban Cowboy," as a local millworker who falls for Richard Gere in "An Officer and a Gentleman," and as Shirley MacLaine's dying daughter in "Terms of Endearment." But raise your hand if you saw "Everybody Wins," "Mike's Murder" or "Wilderness." Or for that matter, Bernardo Bertolucci's "Sheltering Sky."

But now Winger seems to have thrown off the curse. In "A Dangerous Woman" Winger's tour-de-force portrayal of Martha — an emotionally stunted young woman who triggers a series of violent and sexual catastrophes — has received generous praise, although the film itself has received reviews that ranged from mystified to amused.

Awards and nominations, including a Golden Globe, are beginning to roll in not only for her performance as Martha but also for her role as the vibrant Joy Greenham, the American writer who shakes the soul of C. S. Lewis, the reclusive theologian played by Anthony Hopkins, in the "Shadowlands."

The actress said she was drawn to the role of Martha because of the character's compulsion to blurt the truth. "Speaking the truth has gotten me into more trouble than any other phase of my personality," she said.

Winger's attitude about her confessional candor in the press is similar to her feelings about exposing herself on screen. "What's the difference whether it's 30 people I know well or 3 million I don't?" she said, with a chagrined laugh. "Can you tell which is going to be more humiliating?"

She has given giant headaches to a film's publicity people, because, after she has fought with a director, as is her wont, she won't pretend otherwise. Nor, until recently, has she gone quietly about her private business. For years, the press gleefully portrayed her as a capacious consumer of drugs, drink and men. "But I didn't do anything worse than Jack Nicholson or Roman Polanski," she said with a mischievous grin. "Just kidding. Really."

The actress acknowledged that her reputation in Hollywood for being outspoken and stubborn is well earned. "I've shot off my mouth in ways that are just not necessary and so I'm sorry about that. But mostly, I'm really not."

It would not be quite right to describe this 38-year-old actress and divorced mother as having mellowed, but she does seem chastened. A wounding affair with an unnamed man left her feeling blue during the holiday season, and recent deaths of close friends have staggered her.

Yet just when a woe-is-me chorus threatens — "I don't have a lot of friends" — she caught herself, laughing ripely. "And I'm sure if you include that line a lot of people will say, 'Well, no wonder!'"

Her living room conveys some sense of her quests and conquests. It is the comfy, flop-down room of a wealthy aging hippie: the rugs are from travels through Algeria and Morocco, there's a hutch from New Mexico and the handcrafted shelves of cherry, mahogany and pine are filled with serious books with cracked spines. The fireplace is framed with slabs of slate for her 6-year-old son, Emmanuel Noah Hutton (her ex-husband is the actor Timothy Hutton), to use as a blackboard.

Elsewhere are a cabinet from Nebraska — a souvenir from the days when she was the companion of Senator Bob Kerrey — and sculptures bought in Bali.

After months traveling in Europe and Northern Africa looking for a place to call home, she bought an apple and feed-corn farm in upstate New York and spends most of the week there. She said she assumed she'd be living somewhere else within five years. "There's just not a flight plan. When I run out of gas, I land for a while."

Her life recently has been considerably calmer than it was in Hollywood, and, she added, in the media. The wild-girl reputation was overblown, she said. "I would have one bad night, and it took 'n' rolled for five years in the press. I only took acid once — hi, Mom! Mushrooms, though, I did a lot."



Debra Winger: "I've shot off my mouth in ways that are just not necessary."

She wants to make it clear that she isn't some born-again teetotaler. "I still enjoy a cocktail, and I never renounced drugs. I'm just not pulled toward them anymore. Right before I got pregnant with Noah, I realized I just could not do drugs and actively pursue what I wanted to pursue."

In this more sedate, tea-drinking period of her life, she car pools, teaches Noah at home on the farm, plants bulbs, reads and spends an inordinate amount of time thinking about herself. "The focus has changed, from 'Wow, look at this big bad world — what can I conquer?' to 'Gee, how does this work?'" she said, pointing to her head.

She was feeling sad and deflated, she said, because the relationship of several years with the man she won't name was not turning out well. "In my past — hah!

experience, I always end up thinking, 'What could have saved that? Friendship, not sex. Because the sex comes and goes, and you can't control it. I mean, you can do all the things the magazines tell you to do, but honestly, how many new things can you discover?'"

"So, I'm still working on it. I'm not giving up. Each time I get more tenacious about seeing things through instead of just retreating to my life. Which, by the way, is not so bad. I don't mind living alone. When I'm in a relationship, my work on myself is the first thing that goes out the window because I'm so willing to stop!" she said, all but shrieking.

"And that's my honest answer and not a very pretty thing to look at. That's why I fail so miserably at relationships."

## WEATHER

| Europe       |           | Today     |        | Tomorrow |        | Wednesday    |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| City         | High      | Low       | Temp   | Wind     | Clouds | City         | High      |
| London       | 19/14     | 10/10     | 12     | 10       | 100    | London       | 19/14     |
| Paris        | 18/14     | 9/9       | 11     | 10       | 100    | Paris        | 18/14     |
| Rome         | 17/13     | 7/7       | 10     | 10       | 100    | Rome         | 17/13     |
| Moscow       | 16/12     | 6/6       | 9      | 10       | 100    | Moscow       | 16/12     |
| Stockholm    | 15/11     | 9/9       | 8      | 10       | 100    | Stockholm    | 15/11     |
| Helsinki     | 14/10     | 8/8       | 7      | 10       | 100    | Helsinki     | 14/10     |
| Oslo         | 13/9      | 7/7       | 6      | 10       | 100    | Oslo         | 13/9      |
| Reykjavik    | 12/8      | 6/6       | 5      | 10       | 100    | Reykjavik    | 12/8      |
| Norway       | 11/7      | 5/5       | 4      | 10       | 100    | Norway       | 11/7      |
| Sweden       | 10/6      | 4/4       | 3      | 10       | 100    | Sweden       | 10/6      |
| Finland      | 9/5       | 3/3       | 2      | 10       | 100    | Finland      | 9/5       |
| Denmark      | 8/4       | 2/2       | 1      | 10       | 100    | Denmark      | 8/4       |
| Poland       | 7/3       | 1/1       | 0      | 10       | 100    | Poland       | 7/3       |
| Czech Rep.   | 6/2       | 0/0       | -1     | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | 6/2       |
| Slovakia     | 5/1       | -1/-1     | -2     | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | 5/1       |
| Hungary      | 4/0       | -2/-2     | -3     | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | 4/0       |
| Austria      | 3/-1      | -3/-3     | -4     | 10       | 100    | Austria      | 3/-1      |
| Germany      | 2/-2      | -4/-4     | -5     | 10       | 100    | Germany      | 2/-2      |
| France       | 1/-3      | -5/-5     | -6     | 10       | 100    | France       | 1/-3      |
| Italy        | 0/-4      | -6/-6     | -7     | 10       | 100    | Italy        | 0/-4      |
| Spain        | -1/-5     | -7/-7     | -8     | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -1/-5     |
| Portugal     | -2/-6     | -8/-8     | -9     | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -2/-6     |
| Greece       | -3/-7     | -9/-9     | -10    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -3/-7     |
| Turkey       | -4/-8     | -10/-10   | -11    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -4/-8     |
| Balkans      | -5/-9     | -11/-11   | -12    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -5/-9     |
| Central Asia | -6/-10    | -12/-12   | -13    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -6/-10    |
| Ukraine      | -7/-11    | -13/-13   | -14    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -7/-11    |
| Belarus      | -8/-12    | -14/-14   | -15    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -8/-12    |
| Poland       | -9/-13    | -15/-15   | -16    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -9/-13    |
| Czech Rep.   | -10/-14   | -16/-16   | -17    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -10/-14   |
| Slovakia     | -11/-15   | -17/-17   | -18    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -11/-15   |
| Hungary      | -12/-16   | -18/-18   | -19    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -12/-16   |
| Austria      | -13/-17   | -19/-19   | -20    | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -13/-17   |
| Germany      | -14/-18   | -20/-20   | -21    | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -14/-18   |
| France       | -15/-19   | -21/-21   | -22    | 10       | 100    | France       | -15/-19   |
| Italy        | -16/-20   | -22/-22   | -23    | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -16/-20   |
| Spain        | -17/-21   | -23/-23   | -24    | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -17/-21   |
| Portugal     | -18/-22   | -24/-24   | -25    | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -18/-22   |
| Greece       | -19/-23   | -25/-25   | -26    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -19/-23   |
| Turkey       | -20/-24   | -26/-26   | -27    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -20/-24   |
| Balkans      | -21/-25   | -27/-27   | -28    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -21/-25   |
| Central Asia | -22/-26   | -28/-28   | -29    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -22/-26   |
| Ukraine      | -23/-27   | -29/-29   | -30    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -23/-27   |
| Belarus      | -24/-28   | -30/-30   | -31    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -24/-28   |
| Poland       | -25/-29   | -31/-31   | -32    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -25/-29   |
| Czech Rep.   | -26/-30   | -32/-32   | -33    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -26/-30   |
| Slovakia     | -27/-31   | -33/-33   | -34    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -27/-31   |
| Hungary      | -28/-32   | -34/-34   | -35    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -28/-32   |
| Austria      | -29/-33   | -35/-35   | -36    | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -29/-33   |
| Germany      | -30/-34   | -36/-36   | -37    | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -30/-34   |
| France       | -31/-35   | -37/-37   | -38    | 10       | 100    | France       | -31/-35   |
| Italy        | -32/-36   | -38/-38   | -39    | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -32/-36   |
| Spain        | -33/-37   | -39/-39   | -40    | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -33/-37   |
| Portugal     | -34/-38   | -40/-40   | -41    | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -34/-38   |
| Greece       | -35/-39   | -41/-41   | -42    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -35/-39   |
| Turkey       | -36/-40   | -42/-42   | -43    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -36/-40   |
| Balkans      | -37/-41   | -43/-43   | -44    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -37/-41   |
| Central Asia | -38/-42   | -44/-44   | -45    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -38/-42   |
| Ukraine      | -39/-43   | -45/-45   | -46    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -39/-43   |
| Belarus      | -40/-44   | -46/-46   | -47    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -40/-44   |
| Poland       | -41/-45   | -47/-47   | -48    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -41/-45   |
| Czech Rep.   | -42/-46   | -48/-48   | -49    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -42/-46   |
| Slovakia     | -43/-47   | -49/-49   | -50    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -43/-47   |
| Hungary      | -44/-48   | -50/-50   | -51    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -44/-48   |
| Austria      | -45/-49   | -51/-51   | -52    | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -45/-49   |
| Germany      | -46/-50   | -52/-52   | -53    | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -46/-50   |
| France       | -47/-51   | -53/-53   | -54    | 10       | 100    | France       | -47/-51   |
| Italy        | -48/-52   | -54/-54   | -55    | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -48/-52   |
| Spain        | -49/-53   | -55/-55   | -56    | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -49/-53   |
| Portugal     | -50/-54   | -56/-56   | -57    | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -50/-54   |
| Greece       | -51/-55   | -57/-57   | -58    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -51/-55   |
| Turkey       | -52/-56   | -58/-58   | -59    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -52/-56   |
| Balkans      | -53/-57   | -59/-59   | -60    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -53/-57   |
| Central Asia | -54/-58   | -60/-60   | -61    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -54/-58   |
| Ukraine      | -55/-59   | -61/-61   | -62    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -55/-59   |
| Belarus      | -56/-60   | -62/-62   | -63    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -56/-60   |
| Poland       | -57/-61   | -63/-63   | -64    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -57/-61   |
| Czech Rep.   | -58/-62   | -64/-64   | -65    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -58/-62   |
| Slovakia     | -59/-63   | -65/-65   | -66    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -59/-63   |
| Hungary      | -60/-64   | -66/-66   | -67    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -60/-64   |
| Austria      | -61/-65   | -67/-67   | -68    | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -61/-65   |
| Germany      | -62/-66   | -68/-68   | -69    | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -62/-66   |
| France       | -63/-67   | -69/-69   | -70    | 10       | 100    | France       | -63/-67   |
| Italy        | -64/-68   | -70/-70   | -71    | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -64/-68   |
| Spain        | -65/-69   | -71/-71   | -72    | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -65/-69   |
| Portugal     | -66/-70   | -72/-72   | -73    | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -66/-70   |
| Greece       | -67/-71   | -73/-73   | -74    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -67/-71   |
| Turkey       | -68/-72   | -74/-74   | -75    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -68/-72   |
| Balkans      | -69/-73   | -75/-75   | -76    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -69/-73   |
| Central Asia | -70/-74   | -76/-76   | -77    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -70/-74   |
| Ukraine      | -71/-75   | -77/-77   | -78    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -71/-75   |
| Belarus      | -72/-76   | -78/-78   | -79    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -72/-76   |
| Poland       | -73/-77   | -79/-79   | -80    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -73/-77   |
| Czech Rep.   | -74/-78   | -80/-80   | -81    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -74/-78   |
| Slovakia     | -75/-79   | -81/-81   | -82    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -75/-79   |
| Hungary      | -76/-80   | -82/-82   | -83    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -76/-80   |
| Austria      | -77/-81   | -83/-83   | -84    | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -77/-81   |
| Germany      | -78/-82   | -84/-84   | -85    | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -78/-82   |
| France       | -79/-83   | -85/-85   | -86    | 10       | 100    | France       | -79/-83   |
| Italy        | -80/-84   | -86/-86   | -87    | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -80/-84   |
| Spain        | -81/-85   | -87/-87   | -88    | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -81/-85   |
| Portugal     | -82/-86   | -88/-88   | -89    | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -82/-86   |
| Greece       | -83/-87   | -89/-89   | -90    | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -83/-87   |
| Turkey       | -84/-88   | -90/-90   | -91    | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -84/-88   |
| Balkans      | -85/-89   | -91/-91   | -92    | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -85/-89   |
| Central Asia | -86/-90   | -92/-92   | -93    | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -86/-90   |
| Ukraine      | -87/-91   | -93/-93   | -94    | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -87/-91   |
| Belarus      | -88/-92   | -94/-94   | -95    | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -88/-92   |
| Poland       | -89/-93   | -95/-95   | -96    | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -89/-93   |
| Czech Rep.   | -90/-94   | -96/-96   | -97    | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -90/-94   |
| Slovakia     | -91/-95   | -97/-97   | -98    | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -91/-95   |
| Hungary      | -92/-96   | -98/-98   | -99    | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -92/-96   |
| Austria      | -93/-97   | -99/-99   | -100   | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -93/-97   |
| Germany      | -94/-98   | -100/-100 | -101   | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -94/-98   |
| France       | -95/-99   | -101/-101 | -102   | 10       | 100    | France       | -95/-99   |
| Italy        | -96/-100  | -102/-102 | -103   | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -96/-100  |
| Spain        | -97/-101  | -103/-103 | -104   | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -97/-101  |
| Portugal     | -98/-102  | -104/-104 | -105   | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -98/-102  |
| Greece       | -99/-103  | -105/-105 | -106   | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -99/-103  |
| Turkey       | -100/-104 | -106/-106 | -107   | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -100/-104 |
| Balkans      | -101/-105 | -107/-107 | -108   | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -101/-105 |
| Central Asia | -102/-106 | -108/-108 | -109   | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -102/-106 |
| Ukraine      | -103/-107 | -109/-109 | -110   | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -103/-107 |
| Belarus      | -104/-108 | -110/-110 | -111   | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -104/-108 |
| Poland       | -105/-109 | -111/-111 | -112   | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -105/-109 |
| Czech Rep.   | -106/-110 | -112/-112 | -113   | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -106/-110 |
| Slovakia     | -107/-111 | -113/-113 | -114   | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -107/-111 |
| Hungary      | -108/-112 | -114/-114 | -115   | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -108/-112 |
| Austria      | -109/-113 | -115/-115 | -116   | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -109/-113 |
| Germany      | -110/-114 | -116/-116 | -117   | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -110/-114 |
| France       | -111/-115 | -117/-117 | -118   | 10       | 100    | France       | -111/-115 |
| Italy        | -112/-116 | -118/-118 | -119   | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -112/-116 |
| Spain        | -113/-117 | -119/-119 | -120   | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -113/-117 |
| Portugal     | -114/-118 | -120/-120 | -121   | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -114/-118 |
| Greece       | -115/-119 | -121/-121 | -122   | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -115/-119 |
| Turkey       | -116/-120 | -122/-122 | -123   | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -116/-120 |
| Balkans      | -117/-121 | -123/-123 | -124   | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -117/-121 |
| Central Asia | -118/-122 | -124/-124 | -125   | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -118/-122 |
| Ukraine      | -119/-123 | -125/-125 | -126   | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -119/-123 |
| Belarus      | -120/-124 | -126/-126 | -127   | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -120/-124 |
| Poland       | -121/-125 | -127/-127 | -128   | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -121/-125 |
| Czech Rep.   | -122/-126 | -128/-128 | -129   | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -122/-126 |
| Slovakia     | -123/-127 | -129/-129 | -130   | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -123/-127 |
| Hungary      | -124/-128 | -130/-130 | -131   | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -124/-128 |
| Austria      | -125/-129 | -131/-131 | -132   | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -125/-129 |
| Germany      | -126/-130 | -132/-132 | -133   | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -126/-130 |
| France       | -127/-131 | -133/-133 | -134   | 10       | 100    | France       | -127/-131 |
| Italy        | -128/-132 | -134/-134 | -135   | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -128/-132 |
| Spain        | -129/-133 | -135/-135 | -136   | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -129/-133 |
| Portugal     | -130/-134 | -136/-136 | -137   | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -130/-134 |
| Greece       | -131/-135 | -137/-137 | -138   | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -131/-135 |
| Turkey       | -132/-136 | -138/-138 | -139   | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -132/-136 |
| Balkans      | -133/-137 | -139/-139 | -140   | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -133/-137 |
| Central Asia | -134/-138 | -140/-140 | -141   | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -134/-138 |
| Ukraine      | -135/-139 | -141/-141 | -142   | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -135/-139 |
| Belarus      | -136/-140 | -142/-142 | -143   | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -136/-140 |
| Poland       | -137/-141 | -143/-143 | -144   | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -137/-141 |
| Czech Rep.   | -138/-142 | -144/-144 | -145   | 10       | 100    | Czech Rep.   | -138/-142 |
| Slovakia     | -139/-143 | -145/-145 | -146   | 10       | 100    | Slovakia     | -139/-143 |
| Hungary      | -140/-144 | -146/-146 | -147   | 10       | 100    | Hungary      | -140/-144 |
| Austria      | -141/-145 | -147/-147 | -148   | 10       | 100    | Austria      | -141/-145 |
| Germany      | -142/-146 | -148/-148 | -149   | 10       | 100    | Germany      | -142/-146 |
| France       | -143/-147 | -149/-149 | -150   | 10       | 100    | France       | -143/-147 |
| Italy        | -144/-148 | -150/-150 | -151   | 10       | 100    | Italy        | -144/-148 |
| Spain        | -145/-149 | -151/-151 | -152   | 10       | 100    | Spain        | -145/-149 |
| Portugal     | -146/-150 | -152/-152 | -153   | 10       | 100    | Portugal     | -146/-150 |
| Greece       | -147/-151 | -153/-153 | -154   | 10       | 100    | Greece       | -147/-151 |
| Turkey       | -148/-152 | -154/-154 | -155   | 10       | 100    | Turkey       | -148/-152 |
| Balkans      | -149/-153 | -155/-155 | -156   | 10       | 100    | Balkans      | -149/-153 |
| Central Asia | -150/-154 | -156/-156 | -157   | 10       | 100    | Central Asia | -150/-154 |
| Ukraine      | -151/-155 | -157/-157 | -158   | 10       | 100    | Ukraine      | -151/-155 |
| Belarus      | -152/-156 | -158/-158 | -159   | 10       | 100    | Belarus      | -152/-156 |
| Poland       | -153/-157 | -159/-159 | -160   | 10       | 100    | Poland       | -153/-157 |
| Czech Rep.   | -154/-158 | -160/-160 | -161</ |          |        |              |           |